The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 23 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	16000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Moldavia	0000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	18000	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	16000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	H Nomura	5143	19th Jan	2nd Feb
Aki Maru	S. Tsuda	8808	24th Jan.	2nd Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	3320	6th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	4625	18th Feb.	25th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	8954	24th Feb.	7th March

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Bank Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from September 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	...
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May
City of Calcutta	7,638	....	5th May
City of Poona	7,474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham	7,497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	639
Liverpool	605	957	462	734
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,

OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH. Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

VARELA, 4,645 Thursday, 4th February 6 p.m. LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 5th February *Direct LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 8th Feb. 11 a. m. ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday, 4th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons on 4th February, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "Chakdina" 3,035 tons, about 7th February, calling at Lamos Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

1st February 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J. L. Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	23th March 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C. P. Osborne	R. N. R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	24th April 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES,

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (*Vice* Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 294

You can stop that cough with Zy Trokeys versal sati

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,956
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Simbalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jammoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be ascertained on application against approved security

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHT.

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

CLEARANCE SALE

Of quite the most magnificent stock of

PIANOFORTES

EVER OFFERED IN BOMBAY.

Included in this great offer are Pianos in Grands and Uprights, by the following world-famed manufacturers:

JULIUS BLUTHNER
SCHIEDMAYER
STEINWEG NACHF
RICHD LIPP.

No such opportunity of purchasing such beautiful Pianos has ever been put before the Public of Bombay.

RUPEES 20 IN RUPEES 100

is the immense reduction at which we are offering these Superb Pianos and as many of these instruments have not been unpacked from their zinc lined air-proof cases, they are as new and as fresh as when they left the factorys

Enquire for list of reduced prices.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £485,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

P T ls Lowtrips Urinals

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 882

TO INDIAN INVESTORS.—A European firm of merchants established in London, Bombay and Calcutta, has secured exceptional opportunities for a profitable development of their business. Rs. 1,00,000:—is necessary to secure an immediate return. Full investigation invited. Apply to Box No. 81, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5230

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED any agency or business of sound concern, at big scale, ready to invest. Apply to Box No. 76, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5213

PICTURE PIANIST—(with 12 years' experience) seeks permanent engagement. Willing to travel. State terms. Apply to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5169

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Wanted an Englishman (Graduate of the Indian or English University) to work as Press Agent and Correspondent in Charge. Apply stating past career, salary earned, to the PROPRIETOR. 5233

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS, SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEONS and COMPOUNDERS on Rs. 150, 50 and 30 p. m., respectively.
A qualified LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON, on permanent establishment on Rs. 150 p.m. with free house.
No joining expenses allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and nationality to
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
& SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
3021 Gwalior State.

INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS.—Applications in writing are invited for the Post of INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS. Salary according to qualifications Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month. Applicant should be European and should have a special knowledge of and experienced in Foundry work generally.
Reply stating full particulars of training and experience in chronological order to
HENRY A. F. MUSGRAVE,
Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House,
30, Judge's Court Road, Alipore, Calcutta. 3121.

WANTED by THE DISTRICT BOARD, Tinnevelly, A DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER on Rs. 500—20—700 (increment annual) with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem and two ASSISTANT ENGINEERS on Rs. 150—5—200 each, increment annual with travelling allowance of Rs. 2 per diem.
2. The Engineer's work consists of the supervision of 814 miles of metalled roads, and the sanitary works, buildings, etc., which are property of the District Board.
3. The qualifications required for Assistant Engineers are the University Degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College Certificate of the Engineer class.
4. The successful applicants will also be required to qualify themselves in Tamil, if they have not already done so.
5. The vacancies will arise on or about the 1st April, 1915. 3052

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Wanted from the beginning of next March two Trained and Experienced Masters for the East Indian Railway Oak Grove Boys' School, near Mussoorie, Preference will be given to those especially qualified in Mathematics and able to teach commercial subjects. Initial salary Rs. 150 per mensem plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Higher salary will be given to those very experienced and highly competent. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to THE HEADMASTER, East Indian Railway Oak Grove Schools, Jharipani, U.P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and
Chairman, E. I. R. Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 19th January, 1915. 3111

WANTED.

WANTED a SMART and EXPERT TYPIST for an Insurance Office. Apply to Box No. 83, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5252

WANTED—A Trained Kindergarten Teacher, for Quetta Grammar School. Salary Rs. 75 with free Board and Lodging in the school.—Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 3022

WANTED a CERTIFICATED COMPOUNDER with good knowledge of English. Salary Rs. 20—2—30. Apply with testimonials to ASSISTANT SURGEON to H. E. the GOVERNOR of Bombay, Malabar Point, Bombay. 5237

WANTED immediately an EUROPEAN ELECTRICIAN understanding house wiring specially Henley wiring system. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING CO., Karachi. 5244

WANTED.—A MILLER (thoroughly efficient) to run 10 Sack-plant Flour Mill in Punjab. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 300 at Rs. 20 per annum and Rs. 5 allowance. Apply at once with testimonials and particulars of experience, etc., to Box No. 82, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5249

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An ENGLISH SECOND-HAND CANOE RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA, specially built to order by Windovers, London, in excellent condition, painted dark green, lined with best morocco leather, very comfortable, light, for single with brake.
An English second-hand rubber tyred small square Landau specially built to order by Kesterton in very good condition, painted green picked out white, very light and comfortable.
An English second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in very good condition, comfortable and light with brake.
An English second-hand rubber tyred Landaulette in excellent condition very light and comfortable with brake. Apply to—
HORMUSJI SORABJI & SONS,
5-12, Queen's Road,
5194 Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Office Room to let with immediate entry in Oriental Buildings. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Bombay. 5094

TO LET.—Two rooms furnished or unfurnished on the Apollo Bunder, electric lights and fans separate bath and entrance. Apply to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO LET—A BUNGALOW on the Parel Hill, commanding a beautiful view of the Harbour.
Apply to:—
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO
DABHOLKAR,
5221 Esplanade Cross Road.

TO BE LET.—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty, rent including electric fans and lights, ground floor Rs. 100, first floor Rs. 110 and second floor Rs. 120. Apply to
S. N. DABHOLKAR,
5229 Choupaty Road.

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or single room for gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences including private bath, in Wellington Lines, is offered at moderate rates. First class table and all home comforts. Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 300

NOTICES.

INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Rs. 7 1 2 per share free of income-tax equal to 6 per cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 1st February, 1915, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., in the Company's Office to the registered share holders on production of their share certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th January, 1915. 5185

NEW BERAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Rs. 30/- per share free of income-tax equal to 6 per cent. will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 1st February, 1915, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the Company's Office to the registered shareholders on production of their share certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th January, 1915 5185

ORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

SIX Steam Power Mortar Mills at prices varying from Rs. 860 to Rs. 1,000 each. Two bullock Power Mortar Mills at Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 each. All the above are second hand but have been repaired and are now in good working order. For further particulars and drawings, apply to:—
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
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NOTICES.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN BOMBAY, AGRA, DELHI, FEROZEPORE, LAHORE, SIALKOT, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.	Stations.	Up Northern Express. 1.2.3 H.M
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba). ..	..Arr. 8.30
21.32	Arr. Agra (change at Bayana)	..Dep. 7.35
20.37	" Muttra	.. " 8.45
28.20	" Delhi	.. " 6. 0
6.48	" Bhatinda	.. " 23.43
7.18	" Ferozepore Cantt. ..	.. " 22.12
8.56	" Lahore Cant. West. ..	.. " 20.32
11.17	" Wazirabad	.. " 17.50
14. 0	" Sialkot (change at Wazirabad) .	.. " 14.54
12.49	" Jhelum	.. " 16.13
15.52	" Rawalpindi	.. " 13.30
19.10	" Nowahera	.. " 9.47
20.13	" Peshawar Cantt. ..	.. " 8.48

BETWEEN BOMBAY, DELHI, AMBALA, KALKA AND SIMLA.

Down Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.	Stations.	Up Northern Express. 1.2.3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep. Bombay (Colaba) ..	..Arr. 8.30
23.20	Arr. Delhi	Dep. 6. 0
0.38	Dep. Delhi	Arr. 4.35
4.54	Arr. Ambala	Dep. ‖ 21. 8
5.35	Dep. Ambala	Arr. ‖ 20.45
7.30	Arr. Kalka	Dep. ‖ 19.30
8. 0	Dep. Kalka	Arr. 18.40
13.55	Arr. Simla	..Dep. 13.10

*Change at Delhi for Simla.
‖ Change at Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF HENRY CHICK ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed HENRY CHICK late of Bombay European merchant deceased who died intestate at Bombay, on or about the 4th day of September 1914, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay were granted on the 5th day of December, 1914, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FLORA CHICK the widow of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administratrix at the office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & Co., her attorneys in the Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., the attorneys of the abovenamed administratrix.
Dated this 1st day of Feb. 1915.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
5247 Attorneys for the administratrix.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the NEW MADRAS SPINNING & WEAVING Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the abovenamed Company which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before the 22nd day of February, 1915, being the day for that purpose fixed by the undersigned to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their solicitors if any to RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA Esq., at 6 Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, the Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 30th day of December, 1914.
WADIA GHANDY & Co.
Solicitors to the abovenamed Liquidator.
4911

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 649 23232 of 1914.
THE INDIAN HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED, ETC. .....Plaintiff.
v/s
CAWASJI M. DAVAR .....Defendant.

BY virtue of a writ issued out of this Court on the 9th day of January, 1915, there will be sold by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1915, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Wodehouse Road Wellington Mews, 1 single-seated Brougham and 1 Horse with harness, the property of the defendant abovenamed.
Each lot to be paid for in cash at the time of the sale.
By Order,
SORABJI DADABHAI,
Appraiser.
Court of Small Causes,
Bombay, 30th January, 1915. 5250

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned and Mr. VICAJI ARDESHIR TARAPORVALA and Mr. SOHRAB FRAMJI BHAROOCHA is determined and from and after 1st February, 1915, the undersigned will continue the business of Architects, Engineers and Fire Insurance Surveyors and Adjusters in the existing premises of the firm in Morarbhai Building (originally known as Markur's Building) Apollo Street Fort, under the same name and style viz:—Shapoorjee N Chandabhoy & Co.
SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY,
F. R. I. B. A., M. S. A., M. S. E., (Lon.)
BURJOR S. JAMSHEDJI AGA,
L. C. E., Licentiate R. I. B. A., M. S. A., (Lon)
Bombay, 31st January 1915. 5245

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAI LEELBAI widow of COOVERJI DEVSI late of Bombay Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.
BHARMAL DEVSI of Bombay Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant residing at Dongri Street, outside the Fort, a merchant brother of the husband of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 25th day of January, 1915.
Messrs. MANEKLAL & Co.
5251 Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICE.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE WIRING AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FAN FITTING IN THE OLD GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING BOMBAY.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS at his Office in the Old General Post Office Building at Bombay up to 1 p.m. (standard time) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th February, 1915, for the Electric Wiring and Supply of necessary fittings for the New Telegraph Office situate in the Old General Post Office building Bombay. The approximate quantities are as under:—
(a) 112 Light points.
(b) 86 Fan points.
(c) 26—150 C. P. indirect lighting fittings with lamps.
(d) 86—50 C. P. ordinary pendants with opal shade and lamp.
(e) 86 Fans with regulators.
Forms for tenders and General Conditions of Tender may be obtained and the building inspected by application to the Office of the undersigned on week days during the hours 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.
The Tenders must be accompanied by specifications of the wire, and wiring system PROPOSED, also specifications or samples of the type of indirect lighting fittings and fans.
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning the reason thereof.
(Sd.) W. SHARPE,
Director Telegraph Engineering,
Southern Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, the 28th January, 1915. 5240

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which was carried on by the undersigned under the name style and firm of SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co., as Architects, Engineers & Surveyors is dissolved from this day.
Dated this 1st day of February, 1915.
SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY
VICAJEE A TARAPOREVALA
SOHRAB F. BHAROOCHA
BURJOR S. JAMSHEDJI AGA

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned will carry on the business in partnership as Architects Engineers and Surveyors as also as Fire Insurance Surveyors, Appraisers and Adjusters in the name, style and firm of Taraporvala and Bharoocha as and from the 1st of February 1915 in Petit Building, No. 7-10 Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Dated this 1st day of February, 1915.
VICAJEE ARDESHIR TARAPORVALA, M. S. A.,
SOHRAB FRAMJEE BHAROOCHA, M. S. A.,
5243

NOTICE.

MR. S. A. NATHAN having retired from the services of our firm, the Power given to him has been cancelled.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort,
5242 Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—
Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—
K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant. C-13

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.
SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT, IN HIS LANDED PROPERTIES AT KATHA BAZAR DONGRI COOLY STREET, AND AT JERAJBHAI STREET NEAR THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOP AT FORAS ROAD AND AT HAMALWADI NEXT TO COTTON GODOWNS AND BEHIND THE HINDU BAKERY AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Damji Hirji an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on the following days, times, and places, mentioned against each lot, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following properties:—
LOT NO. 1:—KATHA BAZAR DOONGRI COOLY STREET PROPERTY ON TUESDAY THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1915 AT 4 P. M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises, situate on the west side of Doongry Cooly Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, which piece of land contains by admeasurement 263 3/9 square yards and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 784 and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assesment under Ward B No. 1275, Street No. 182-88 formerly under No. 148 afterwards under No. 154 and now under No. 155 and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Doongri Cooly Street, on the west by the property of Thacker Gordhan Bhanji, on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Edulji Dorabji and now belonging to Premabai widow of Keshowji Bharmal and on or towards the south by the property of Hormasji Sorabji and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nagsey Ladha and others.
LOT NO. 2:—KATHA BAZAR DOONGRI COOLY STREET, PROPERTY, ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1915, AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house thereon (sometime past known as Cotton Secrew) situate on the west side of the Doongri Cooly Street outside the Fort and within the island of Bombay formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 382 square yards little more or less but now computed to contain by admeasurement 358.96 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513 and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 149 and now so assessed under ward No. 1270 and Street No. 148-150 and situate in the Sub-district formerly of Bhuleshwar Division and now of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagaon otherwise called Doongri Cooly Street on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jivraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly of Gokuldas Thakersey and Devkaran Bhojani and now of Khimji Jooma, on or towards the north by the house formerly and now of Parbat Ladha and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the Keshowji Naik, and now of Jamnadas Nursey all with said premises are now in the occupation of the monthly tenants.
Lot No. 3. Jarajbhai Street Property, near the Municipal Workshop at Foras Road on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground whereof Messrs. Vurjiwandas Madhowdass and Narothamdas Madhowdass are the lessors together with the messuages tenements or five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Jerajbhai Street outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under ward E No. 2849 and 2860, 2850, 2851, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859 and 2860 and Street No. 1, and 12, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and containing by admeasurement 1560 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the east by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Kayum, on the west by the property of Ali Mahomed Hussein, on the north by the Jerajbhai Street, and on the south by the property of Memon Banatwalla.
Lot No. 4 Hamal Wadi Property, next to cotton godown and behind the Hindu Bakery at Lower Colaba, on THURSDAY the 11th day of February 1915, at 4-30 p. m., (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hamal Wadi Lower Colaba without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "A" ward No. 681 and Street No. 61-63 and containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Budhia Jobaji Banker on the west by the said Hamal Wadi Road, on the north by the property of Tapidas Jeyadas and on the south by the property of Sorabji Edulji Tadiwalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for the said Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET, OPPOSITE THE ALEXANDRA CINEMATOGRAPH ON THE WEST SIDE OF SHAIKH MEMON STREET OR MARKET ROAD.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Waman Madhowrao Dukle and Govindrao Madhowrao Dukle, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property, on the premises:
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land and the house thereon at Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shaikh Memon Street or Market Road, admeasuring 282 5-9 sq. yds., and bounded on the east by the house of Chintoba Gowind Seth, on the west by the house of Ramji Kessow Lohar, on the north by the Lohar Chawl Street aforesaid and on the south by a public passage for sweepers, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue partly as quit ground rent land, and partly as Pension and Tax land under Collector's old No. 391, new No. 2268, old Survey No. 1/1190 and new Survey No. 1826 and Collector's old No. 1104 new No. 6829, old Survey No 1117 and new Survey No. 1826 and formerly under No. 15, and now under "C" ward Nos. 1021 and 1022 and Lohar Chawl Street Nos. 86 to 88 and 1.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhordas, Attorneys for the said Official Assignee at their office No. 4 Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,—
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
To-night 6-30 only
and
LAST NIGHTS OF
Miss GERTRUDE GEBEST.
Miss BELLE SPARKS.
LITTLE MONA.
To-morrow 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Special Programme.
Thursday Feb. 4th
Thursday Feb. 4th
GRAND GALA NIGHT
LEW MARKS
LEW MARKS
THE POPULAR PLEASING PATRIOTIC PLEASANT PANTOMIMIC PARODIST PRESENTS
1915
1915
OR
THE MARCH TO BERLIN
THE MARCH TO BERLIN
One of the most striking and stirring scenes ever exhibited on any stage.
AN IDEAL ON STAGE REALISM
MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX
BRITTANIA AND HER ALLIES
THE BOYS OF
THE BULLDOG BREED ENGLAND'S SONS
"ONE FOR THE—ALL FOR THEE"
The Grand Finale
"IT'S A LONG LONG WAY TO ST. HELENA BUT—MY HOMES RIGHT THERE.
Wonderful Scenic Effects
MISS MAY SHERRARD
WILL FEATURE
THE SONG OF THE SEASON.
BOYS IN KHAKI
BOYS IN BLUE
The Rage of the Pantomimes
BRITTANIA
MISS GERTEE BROOKS
Assisted by chorus of Soldiers and Sailors and Lantern views of our Grand Old Navy.
JOHN BULL
(LEW MARKS).
COSTUMES BY NOVELLT
SCENERY BY WILL HEAD
BOOK YOUR SEATS *NOW*
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6-30 to 8-30, 10 to 12 p. m.
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(Return visit to India of this clever and Charming Comedienne.)

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(Well-known in the Musical Comedy World.)

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'BROWN FROM PICKLETON'

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Here at last in all its glory. Films coloured by the great Artist—NATURE !

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Both on land and sea. The life of the sailor on the Rolling De p and the Manœuvres of the Soldier on the green sward of Euro e and of Brit-sh Overseas—shown in Nature's Own Colouring !

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FANCY DRESS DANCE

WILL BE HELD ON

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On the Tennis Courts at the Club Grounds, Gas Works, Parel.

FOUR PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

Admission Rs. 2 for Gent. & Ladies free.

AMUSEMENTS.

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In aid of the

WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

By kind courtesy the Proprietors of the PALACE OF VARIETIES, the following Artistes will appear :—

MISS NORAH MOORE: Singer of patriotic and topical songs

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THE GAIETY ORCHESTRA.

Admission Rs. 2 only.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS HALF PRICE

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SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Monday, 1st February.

Dance from 9-30 to Midnight.

On this occasion there will be no skating. The floor will be prepared specially for Dancing.

Tuesday, 2nd February.

Sports on skates.

There will be no Practice and Evening Sessions this day as the floor is to be planed for sports at night.

Tuesday, 16th February,

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

PALLADIUM

LESSEE: A. CARDEAUX — MANAGER: H. CANNING.

LATE LA-SCALA THEATRE.

KALBADEVI ROAD.

6-30 p.m. TO-NIGHT. — TWO PERFORMANCES. — **10 p.m. TO-NIGHT.**

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

NEW SONGS AND DANCES

MARIE GODWIN

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COME AND HEAR HER LATEST BALLAD.

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IRISH COMEDIAN IN NEW SONGS AND DANCES

(MARIE) **BRYANT AND MAY** (JIM)

RAGTIME DUETISTS AND SPECIALITY DANCERS

THE ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE

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Our Star Film this Week

ONE MINUTE TOO LATE

OR

THE SENSATIONAL TRIAL OF JOHN SCOTT IN THREE PARTS.

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Boxes to seat four, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10.

Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

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POMPII—A fine scenic. **PIMPLE**—A ripping comic.

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Managing Director,

AGENTS WANTED.

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

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Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

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Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Hongkong
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Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1.00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for twelve months and periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1797.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

Rainfall has practically ceased in north-east India. The disturbance advancing from the west is giving heavy cloud and high temperature over north-west India, but no precipitation has yet occurred.

Forecast:—Some precipitation in north-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally higher than usual; night temperature is also above normal at Multan where the excess amounts to 13 deg. F.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are in excess at Jacobabad and Bikaner. Night temperature is in defect at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka and normal or in defect elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies ar clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—No rainfall has been reported. Conditions are unsettled in north-west India and Baluchistan and moderate to heavy cloud has appeared over nearly the whole of north-west India.

A few showers may occur in the Punjab Rajputana and possibly in Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 30th of January 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall Variation, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th)	75.5	59.0	83	..	4.84	—2.62
Jask	82.3	66.5	72	..	0.46	—1.98
Muskat	88.3	69.2	46	..	3.17	1.13
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.7	57.0	69	..	0.26	—0.40
Rawalpindi	70.1	40.1	78	..	4.05	0.31
Lahore	73.9	45.2	87	..	1.35	—0.13
Hissar	74.0	45.1	91	..	0.81	..
Ambala	73.1	47.3	84	..	1.95	—0.55
Delhi	71.8	51.5	80	..	1.59	0.00
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.7	50.8	76	..	0.51	—0.42
Mainpuri	75.1	48.4	87	..	0.22	—0.66
Jhansi	76.6	48.2	62	..	0.09	—0.96
Cawnpore	72.4	50.9	87	..	1.18	0.07
Allahabad	72.9	49.5	80	..	0.78	—0.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.1	55.8	45	..	0.52	0.02
Karachi	78.2	62.0	84	..	0.55	—0.22
Ajmer	70.8	37.0	79	..	1.25	0.43
Jaipore	76.2	47.2	74	..	0.52	—0.32
Kotah	75.4	52.0	71	..	1.69	1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.0	57.0	75	..	0.16	—0.05
Dwarka	74.0	60.5	89	..	0.08	—0.01
Veraval	83.1	57.8	54	..	0.08	—0.33
Rajkot	82.4	50.8	40	..	0.41	0.10
Bhavnagar Para	83.0	51.4	53	..	0	—0.32
Surat	85.1	54.7	59	..	0.70	0.47
Ahmedabad	85.6	58.1	37	..	0	—0.21
Dessa	84.4	52.6	51	..	0.33	0.0
Neemuch	74.4	46.5	53	..	2.04	1.50
Indore	77.5	47.1	48	..	1.05	0.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.9	47.7	75	..	0.51	—0.37
Saugor	74.2	50.0	55	..	0.17	—1.35
Hoshangabad	78.5	49.6	52	..	1.34	0.13
Khandwa	81.9	46.8	37	..	0.48	—0.46
Akola	82.9	53.7	46	..	1.57	0.12
Amraoti	81.8	57.3	46	..	1.60	0.17
Nagpur	80.8	52.7	70	..	3.45	1.87
Chanda	82.3	57.2	69	..	2.00	0.81
Raipur	77.9	55.9	81	..	1.24	0.35
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.6	65.3	61	..	0.18	—0.36
Ratnagiri	87.7	65.1	63	..	0.42	—0.25
Mormugao	84.1	68.0	86	..	1.43	0.26
Karwar	83.9	63.1	90	..	6.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.0	46.1	41	..	2.34	1.57
Ahmednagar	81.0	51.9	30	..	1.96	0.88
Poona	83.2	51.3	53	..	0.61	—0.46
Sholapur	85.8	63.9	64	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	85.0	62.0	72	..	4.71	3.51
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aurangabad	82.2	56.3	33	..	1.68	0.63
Nizamabad (Indur).	82.4	65.7	74	..	2.05	1.22
Hyderabad	81.0	63.9	77	..	0.86	—0.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.6	70.5	81	..	3.41	0.06
Calicut	87.8	75.4	80	..	7.03	0.76
Cochin	88.2	76.9	82	..	13.34	4.81
Colombo	86.9	66.3	94	..	16.49	—4.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.7	67.0	87	..	3.04	—3.18
Bellary	95.0	65.2	70	..	2.01	0.72
Cuddapah	91.5	67.7	67	..	3.63	—1.02
Madras	82.3	68.1	90	..	24.41	4.51
Bangalore	87.7	62.7	74	..	2.14	—1.45
Coimbatore	89.6	66.5	80	..	4.01	—0.92
Trichinopoly	88.7	65.8	76	..	5.54	—2.61
Negapatam	84.5	69.4	72	..	18.70	—0.70

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	WATER. Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Jan			Jan		
S.	30	m 10 46	25 9	30	m 5 13	19 7
		11 43a	28 11		4 46a	15 11
Su.	31	m 11 27	26 6	31	m 5 44	18 9
	Feb.			Feb.	5 24a	15 6
M.	1	m 0 11	29 5	1	m 6 14	18 0
		0 7a	27 2		6 0a	15 5
Tu.	2	m 0 40	29 7	2	m 6 44	17 4
		0 47a	27 4		6 35a	15 9
W.	3	m 1 11	29 6	3	m 7 16	16 10
		1 28a	27 7		7 10a	16 5
Th.	4	m 1 44	29 1	4	m 7 51	16 6
		2 12a	27 4		7 47a	17 5
F.	5	m 2 18	28 5	5	m 8 30	16 6
		3 0a	26 10		8 29a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 30 (Saturday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 30m
" 31 (Sunday)	" 7h. 14m.	" 6h. 31m
Feb. 1 (Monday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 31m
" 2 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 32m
" 3 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 13m.	" 6h. 32m
" 4 (Thursday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 33m
" 5 (Friday	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 34m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h. 11-9p.m; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-8 a.m., Full Moon 1 1b am. 31st 10h. 11-3 a.m. Last Q 9 ..

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. F. Napier acts as temporary additional judge of the Madras High Court.

Lieutenant-Col. Davidson, I.M.S., becomes pro. tem, Professor of Midwifery and Captain Bott, I.M.S., Professor of surgery, Medical College, Lahore.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Masood, B.A., is appointed Ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. D. Gray, Military Secretary's Division, officiates as Assistant Financial Adviser vice Mr. Rolfe.

Mr. S. C. Tomkins is placed on special duty.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. G. Simpson, Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, retires from Service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. N. Bolton becomes Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

Mr. S. M. Fraser, Resident, is granted six months' furlough in continuation of his leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major-General Donald, C.B., to be Inspector of Territorials ranking as Divisional Commander.

The following have become Second Lieutenants in the Royal Engineers:—Sergeant Major Robert Boal, Quarter Master Sergeant M. J. Dulan and Quarter Master Sergeant H. E. Johnson.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the India Army Reserve:—

(Infantry branch) to be Major, E.C. Tyndale Biscoe.

To be Second-Lieutenants H. I. Phillip, C. W. Belcher, A. B. Wehle, J. S. Wood, C. F. Whitaker, P. H. Mangin, C. C. Crimmin, G. H. Raschen, A. C. Grenfield, R. H. L. Lecky, T. J. W. S. Wilters, B. T. Magnet, D. E. Ried and F. W. G. Keatinge.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst holding the temporary appointments in India stated against their names:—

Col. Sydney F. Crocker, Indian Army, Commanding Resalpore Cavalry, Brigade; Col. Vere B. Fane, C.B., Indian Army Commanding Jhelum Bridgade; Col. Negel G. Woodyatt, Indian Army, Additional Deputy Adjutant General, Army Headquarters; Col. Thomas H. Hardy, Indian Army, Commanding 2nd Quetta Infantry Brigade; Col. William G. L. Beynor, D.S.O. Indian Army, Commanding Nowshera Brigade; Col. Herbert A. Iggulden, Commanding Ambala Brigade; Col. Cyril H. Roe, Deputy Quartermaster General, Army Headquarters; Col. Francis J. Fowler, D.S.O., Indian Army Commanding Derajat Brigade; Col. Hereward L. Roberts, M.V.O., Indian Army, Commanding Meerut (Cavalry) Brigade; Col. Edward G. Tidewell D.S.O., Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade; Colonel Harry T. Brooking, C. B., Indian Army, Commanding Poona Brigade; Colonel Frederick A. Hoghton, Indian Army, Commanding Delhi Brigade; Colonel Alexander A. E. Campbell, Indian Army, Commanding 1st Quetta Infantry Brigade; Colonel Osbert, M. R. Thackwell, Commanding Meerut Divional Area, Colonel Alexander, H. Eustace, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commanding Ferozepore Brigade; Colonel Benjamin Holloway, Indian Army, Secretary, Army Department, Government of India.

Captains Mackenzie, 57th Rifles and Lt. Mackean, 10th Jats are transferred to temporary half pay list.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, I.M.S., 1st Calcutta Volunteers Officer's Decoration.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Taylor officiates as Traffic Manager, A. and R. Railway; Major H. A. Cameron, R.E., is confirmed as Traffic Manager, N. W. Railway.

A resolution has been published whereby 4½ per cent, will be allowed to branch lines in undeveloped parts of Assam, of which 3½ per cent, will be the Imperial share and 1 per cent, will be found by the Assam Administration.

The G. I. P. Railway will carry out on 2-6 gauge Baramati-Baura Railway Survey about 32 miles. The E. B. S. Railway will carry out a reconnaisance survey of the Shamsi-Bonarpara Railway and the N. W. Railway will carry out on 5-6 gauge of Sialkot Marowal Railway.

INDIAN ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

SIMLA, Jan. 31.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Elliot, R. A. M. C., has been appointed as an A. D. M. S. in the 4th (Quetta) Division as a temporary arrangement.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Fooks, I. M. S. has been appointed temporary A. D. M. S, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area and Bombay Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Windle, R. A. M. C. has been appointed temporarily to the charge of the Poona Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Hale, R. A. M. C., has been appointed temporarily A. D. M. S., Abbottabad and Sialkote Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Philson, R. A. M. C., has been appointed temporarily A. D. M. S., Presidency Brigade.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th January 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	29.919 Inches
Temperature of Air	74.0degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63.0 "
Dew Point	56.1 "
Reative humidity of Air.....	0.589 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.6 "
Minimum do. do.	65.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight — NNE,NE,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW	

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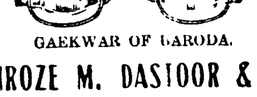

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Gowalia Tank Road

Bombay, 17th November, 1905

Mr. Phiroze M Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism, they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

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STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 30th January 1915 was 30.[illegible] inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 010 inch. for every feet of height

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian ..	—
„ Imports	16,293
Mid. Americans	5.02
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.50
New York Official noon call March ..	8.56
„ „ „ May ..	8.81
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	8.26
„ „ „ May ..	8.49

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3 000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
„ „ Imports	23,259
Mid. Americans	5·05
Egyptian F. G. F.	6·50

OPENING TONE.

Liverpool, Jan 30

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	23,259

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.88	4.8
June-July	....	....
July-Aug.	4.95	4.94
Aug.-Sept.	4.99	4.97
Sept.-Oct.	....	....
Oct.-Nov.	5.06	5.04
Nov.-Dec.	....	....
Dec.-Jan.	....	....
Jan.-Feb.	5.10	5.08

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.88	4.88
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4.95	4.96
Aug. Sept.	4.99	4.99
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.06	5.07
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.10	5.12

Liverpool, Jan. 29th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	4.81	4.88
June-July	....	....
July-Aug.	4.88	4 95
Aug.-Sept.	4.92	4.99
Sept.-Oct.	....	...
Oct.-Nov.	4.99	5.06
Nov.-Dec.	....	...
Dec.-Jan.	....	...
Jan.-Feb.	5.03	5.10

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
28th Jan Close ..	4.81½	4.87	4.99	5.03
29th Jan. Open ..	4.87½	4.94	5.06	5.08½
29th Jan. Close. ..	4.88	4.95	5.06	5.10½
	pl. 6½	pl. 8	pl. 7	pl. 7½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
28th Jan. Close	6.72	6.90	7.20
29th Jan. Open	..	..	..
29th Jan. Close	6.76	6.94	7.24
	pl. 4	pl. 4	pl. 4

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
27th Jan. Close	8.41	8.69	9.12
28th Jan. Close	8.52	8.80	9.23
29th Jan. 1 a.m.	8.57	8.85	9.27
29th Jan. Close	..	8.74	9.12

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
27th Jan. Close	8.09	8.33
28th Jan. Close	8.23	8.46
29th Jan. 1 a.m.	..	..
29th Jan Close	..	..

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 29th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	11,000
„ Forwarded	74,000
„ Imports	77,000
„ Stock	918,000

Tone of Cloths:—Firmer.
Tone of yarns:—Hardening tendency.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Jan. 30.

	Bales.
Total in Sight.....	10,040,000
Total Sales	33,000
East Indian Sales	600
Total Speculation	3,000
Total Export	2,000
East Indian Export	..
East Indian Stock	60,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,200
East Indian Actual Export.....	..
East Indian Imports	1,000
East In ian Speculation.....	100
American Afloat.....	460,000
East Indian Afloat	20,000
Total Afloat	543,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 29th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	69,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	20,000
Futures at New York March	8.46
Previous closing price	8.52
Futures at New York May	8.74
Previous closing price	8·80
Spot Cotton at New York	8.55
Previous price	8.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8 1/8
Previous price	8 1/8
Futures at New Orleans March ..	8.17
Previous price	8.23
Future at New Orleans May	8.39
Previous price	8.46
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8 1/4
Demand Bills	4.84.85
Silver Commercial Bars..	48¾

	Bales.
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports ..	2,409 000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports ..	1,268,000

New York, Jan. 30.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	61,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	94,000
Futures at New York March	8.48
Previous closing price	8.46
Futures at New York May	8.76
Previous closing price	8.74
Spot Cotton at New York	8.45
Previous price	8.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8⅛
Previous price	8½
Futures at New Orleans March ..	8.15
Previous price	8.17
Futures at New Orleans May	8.42
Previous price	8.37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8¼
Demand Bills	4.84½
Silver Commercial Bars	48¾

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Jan. 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 5/8
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	1 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 1/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	1
„ 7 day market loans ..	1 1/2

London, Jan. 30.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅝
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1½
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2⅛
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅜
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4¾
Interest day to day loans	⅞
„ 7 day market loans	1¼

On the 6th January, the Bank of England gave notice:—
£ 1,000 000 set aside on account of Currency note Redemption account.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Jan. 29th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. April-May	56⅞
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. paid May-June	56½
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.	
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	—

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Jan.	59
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nomina'.	

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan. Feb.	54
Linseed Calcutta March April	52/6

LINSEED

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb. March	46½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	£ 7–0

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 63½
Copper Braziers	£ 78 1/2
Yellow Metal	7¼
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	12-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals,—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.	30

COPPER.

English best selected Copper	68¾

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June shillings	14
July September	13/5½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June- July-September	15⅝ 14⅞

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb. March	2/5 1/2
Ceylon Rubber	2/1½

London, Jan. 30.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April-May	56⅞
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June	56¾
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. January Paid	58¾
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Nominal.	

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan-Feb.	54
Linseed Calcutta	53¼

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.	46½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton)	£7

METALS.

English best selected Copper	68¾
Standard Copper G. M. B	£63¾
Copper Braziers	£78⅜
Yellow Metal	7¼
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	12-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-Mac.	2/5½

OTHER "IDIOTS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Whilst agreeing with you that "heads of firms should endevour to check the abominable nuisance by encouraging assistants to use a little more intelligence in the way of giving directions to collies," there are other "idoits" besides those suggested in your leader of yesterday and the writer begs to bring to your notice (not necessarily for publication) two instances of this same date, as the cooly appeared for the address to him. The letters come from a Government office.

No. 1137 of 1915 addressed "The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association."

No. 1127 of 1915 Messrs. Payne & Co. Solicitors, Notaries Public, Bombay.

Which we venture to think is as bad as "Mrs. So-and-So. . . . . Cooperage." When Government department are so slack, is it to be wondered that civilians follow the examples?—Yours, etc.,

L. U. M.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The market opened quiet with a limited demand. Good Broach, which had been quoted from Rs. 186 to Rs. 187, declined to Rs. 184, and closed only a shade over this figure.

Business was reported in Fine M. G. Bengals at Rs. 135 to Rs. 136: in Fine Khangaum Akola at Rs. 153, and Fine Amraoti at Rs. 156. The closing tone was quiet: We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March) Rs. 184-8.
Fully Good Bengal (March) Rs. 128-8.
Fine M. G. Bengals (March) Rs. 135/136.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola (March) Rs. 153

EXCHANGE.

The market is steady with rates unchanged and business dull.

Council Bills.—About ¾ of a lakh was allotted in demand at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Bank's Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 7-8d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. February.

Bank's Buying Rates:—
Credit 3 Months' Sight Ready, 1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. 4 m-s. do. ..... 1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 172½ nominal.
30 d-s. Hongkong ..... 131⅜.
Do. Shanghai 167
60 d-s Yokohama ..... 147 to 147¼

BULLION.

The tone of the market is dull.

The local market opened at 68-2 for ready delivery and advanced to 68-3 at which it is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-9-0
Australian do.	24-0-0
Bombay do.	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-13-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares also stood almost unchanged.

In Mill shares Madhavji were placed at Rs. 1,042½ in the morning, but later on improved to Rs. 1,052½; Standards were in demand at Rs. 855; Finlay stood steady at Rs. 242½.

Edward Sassoons declined to Rs. 170, Currimbhai to Rs. 165 and Kohinoors to Rs. 652½.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,575 and Bank of India to Rs. 56.

In Railway shares Central Provinces were placed at Rs. 119 (old issue). Tapti Valley at Rs. 580, Sara Sirajgunj at Rs. 75 and Sialkot Narowal Railway shares at Rs. 28.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in request at Rs. 1,200 and Preference at Rs. 1,150.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary shares remained stationary at Rs. 91½. Deferred were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 187 to Rs. 185, Preference stood firm at Rs. 157.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 203.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 887½ for cash.

Katni Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 90 and Preference at Rs. 100 sellers.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper stood firm at Rs. 94. Small pieces changed hands at Rs. 94⅛.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 98½.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone steady.
White Pessi 85 per cent Ready ...Rs. 8-6, R.D. per cwt.
White Pessi, April-May .....Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent .....Rs. 7-5, R.D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent .....Rs. 7-14, R.D. per candy.

Linseed. Tone steady.
Ready .....Rs. 7-8, B.T. per cwt.

Rapseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-15, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Apl.-May, ...Rs. 7-14, B.T. per cwt.

Popyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 7-10, B.T. per cwt.

Groundnuts. Tone quiet.
Sholapur .....Rs. 29-8, B.T. per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 31, B.T. per candy.

Mowraseed. Tone steady.
Rs. 4-4, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 5-14, R.D. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 5-12, R.D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-9, R.D. per candy.

Teelseed. Tone steady.
Bold White 85 per cent .....Rs. 41-8, B.T. per cwt.
Mimbara .....Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ..... Rs. 40 B.T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36, B.T., per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 40, B.T., per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat Rs. 45 B.T. per candy.
Red Khandwa ..... Rs. 40, B.T., per candy.
Red Jubbulpore ... Rs. 37-8, B.T. per candy.

ARRIVALS.

January 29th 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	3,759
Central India	328
Barsi & Nagpur	625
Berar	5,827
Central Provinces	3,071
Dhollera	....
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	116
Westerns	190
Bengal & N. W. Provinces ..	2,114
Rajputana	591
Sind	270
Total ..	16,891
Total for 1 day	16,891
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914.	575,343
„ same time last season ..	1,357,241

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	1 Day.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	16,891 Cwts.	16,891 Cwts.	335,717 Cwts.	466,760 Cwts.
Wheat	109	109	175,378	179,724
Linseed	425	425	22,066	102,965
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seed	833	833	29,840	6,413
Gingellyseed	2,193	2,193	85,429	331,947
Poppyseed	...	...	135	1,949
Groundnuts.....	3,996	3,996	127,333	279,754
Castorseed	30	30	62,882	157,236
Rice	723	723	208,894	229,411
Myrabollams	1,363	1,363	79,535	82,161
Cottonseed	2,663	2,663	384,997	825,614
Mowraseed.....	...	...	8,124	7,1 9
Gram	781	781	22,131	24,568
Jowari	2,493	2,493	101,391	137,219
Barley	209	209	2,674	1,168
Maize	..	..	785	76

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Although there was no feature of outstanding interest in yesterday's market beyond a continued demand for favourite shares in Jute Mills, for which full prices were paid, a moderate business was put through chiefly in the latter securities and also in coal shares.

Tea shares were wanted but the difficulty in finding sellers checked the trade. The same may be said of good debentures which were scarce.

The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bhalgora 24 8, Bhaskajuri 15, Borrea 5, 12, Burra Dhemo 9, Gopalichuck Kuardi 12, 14, Marine 16, New Messurgaras 12, Parasia 2, 8, Satpukuria-Asansol 7, 2, South Govindpur 8 6, Standard 21 8.

Jute.—Barnagore 62, Delta (ord.) 142, Kamarhatty (ord.) 196, Kalvin (ord.) 124.

Tea.—Bishnauth 22 8, Northwestern Cachar 166.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Bonded Warehouse A 910, 912 8, Calcutta Real Property 690, Debentures 103.

Government securities—Three and a half per cent. Government Paper was quoted 94/4.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The share market here yesterday ruled steady in all its branches. There was less doing in jute mill scrip, but in coal and tea shares there was a strong market. In the jute market the activity and firmness of yesterday and the day previous, was due to the news having been received from Home that the embargo on exports to Italy is about to be removed although this has not yet been officially confirmed.

The following sales of shares were reported:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 24 12, Bengal Giridih 12/4, 12/6 and 12/10; Borrea 6 and 6/2 Lakurka 21/8 and 21/12, Mucheridih 6: New Letturya 7; Raneegunge 21/4; Sendra 12/4; Sudamdih (ord) 4/2; Teetulmuri 9 and 9/4.

Jute:—Barnagore 64 and 65; National (pref) 120.

Tea:- Grob 28/8; Longview 110; Singel 49.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Shipping 10/8 and 10/12; Calcutta Tramways 107.

Government Securities:—Government Paper 3½ per cent. was unchanged at R 94/4.

LATE SIR ARTHUR BLENNERHASSETT

DEATH DUE TO CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 30.

The late Sir Arthur Blennerhassett had been on tour with the Chief Commissioner in Yeotmal district and had been apparently in the best of health. On Wednesday morning, as he was on point of leaving for Nagpur he had an attack of cerebral hemorrhage. Major G. Champman, Civil Surgeon Nagpur, was sent for and arrived the same afternoon. Sir Arthur never recovered consciousness and died on Thursday afternoon. The funeral took place this morning at Nagpur and was attended by his brother officers, many of whom are at Nagpur for volunteer camp exercise. The coffin was carried on a gun carriage of the 1st Sussex Battery covered by the Union Jack and taken to the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where a short service was conducted by the Bishop after which the interment took place.

TITLES AND HONOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You have taken exception to titles bestowed by Government on grounds not likely to be understood by the public, or officers and non-officials.

About a week ago there was a case before the High Court in which the question was whether a particular man was or was not a proper person to be bound over as a bad character. His official career and his status in society were relied on by his counsel, and the Advocate-General on behalf of the Crown is reported to have said: "Titles do not necessarily mean respectable citizens. Four years ago there was a prominent titled citizen of Bombay who moved about in high circles and society, and who posed himself as an honourable gentleman, but was ultimately proved to be a forger and perpetrator of criminal breaches of trust. Thus titles and offices were not to be held criterion of the standard of respectability."

A statement like this coming from so high a dignitary as the highest law officer of the Crown in the Presidency, and as a representative of the Crown in a legal proceeding before the highest judicial tribunal, ought not to be lost sight of. If the statement does not embody the views of the Government the sooner the matter is cleared up the better. If the statement was really more than an argument to serve the purposes of the particular case, the whole procedure of the bestowal of titles deserves careful scrutiny. The Government having bestowed titles and offices, are interested in seeing that the receipients and holders are not referred to in the way the Advocate-General did in this instance. The title-holders in the country themselves must be feeling considerably slighted by the observations. If, as a matter of fact, Government have reason to believe that they have in the past bestowed titles and offices on improper grounds or on insufficient inquiries, it is much better to exercise more circumspection and act after very full and careful inquiry. The titles ought to connote good character and antecedents: and if there are people who have been honoured, and yet ought not to have been honoured, the Government in the interests of good administration and for a variety of reasons are bound to withdraw titles from them.

People know an amount of mischief is done in the mofussil, by title-hunters and title-holders, and in a sense the Advocate-General is entitled to the thanks of the people for a fearless expression of his views. But the subject is one in which something requires to be done; doors ought to be closed against useless schemers who have nothing to recommend them except an abundance of wealth and what not?—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D.16

MR. AND MRS. GANDHI'S RECEPTION AT GONDAL

A correspondent writes from Gondal:—Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi arrived here by train on the afternoon of January 26th when they were warmly welcomed at the station by the principal state officers and a large crowd of citizens of all classes.

On alighting Mr. Gandhi was conducted to the Durbar waiting room where Brahmin girls performed the "Tilak" ceremony and the Dewan Saheb and the leading citizens garlanded the couple amidst loud cheers.

A procession was then formed in which Bhajan Mandalis, Mounted Police, Infantry, State Band, Volunteer Corps, citizens, State Officers and the Girasia College Kumars, took part. Mr. Gandhi's carriage was stopped for a while in front of school buildings, where the couple was greeted by H. H. the Thakore Saheb and Kumaris Shri Bakuverba Saheb and Leilaba Saheb. Both parties got down and after exchanging a few words the Kumari Sahebs took snap-shots of the scene and the procession moved on. Halts had to be made all along the way to give the people opportunity to present the guests with Pan-Gulab. The welcome throughout the town was of a most enthusiastic character. Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi were lodged in the Dewan's bungalow as State guests.

A public address enclosed in a silver casket was presented to Mr. Gandhi on the 27th in the Girasia College quadrangle.

Mr. Gandhi in thanking the people of Gondal, declared that he did not possess all the virtues they gave him credit for, but would strive hard to acquire them. He said the essential qualities a servant of the country should possess were simplicity of life, truthfulness and Brahmcharya and it was his ambition to establish somewhere in the vicinity of Kathiawar an institution where the rising generation of the country would be trained in those ideals.

WATER RATE ON VALUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Municipal Commissioner has served notices to the owners of houses in New Marine Lines and elsewhere that, in future, they would be charged on valuation and not on the quantity of water actually consumed as is done hitherto. The reason for it appears to be that the water rate on valuation comes to be much more than the cost of the actual consumption of water as gauged by the meter. Hence the Commissioner wants to increase the income under the heading of "water" by resorting to an unjust method. In the Corporation, when Mr. Baptista wanted to increase the water-tax on mills and other corporations the Commissioner objected to it on the ground that this was a most inopportune moment to do so. In one breath he says this and in another he wants to penalize the owners of houses or for the matter of that the tenants for husbanding out their water consumption and preventing wastage by careful supervision.

Further it is a question if the Municipality can make a profit out of individual house-owners by charging them more than what they are liable to pay on the actual consumption. One can understand the action of the Commissioner in calling upon the owner of a house to pay not on valuation but on meter reading if he finds that the latter amount exceeds the former. But to ask a landlord to pay on valuation because it works out more than the amount by actual consumption, is to say the least very unfair if not illegal. I hope this letter will catch the eye of the Commissioner and he will withdraw the notices. If not, I hope the representatives of the Fort Ward will take up the question and fight it out to a finish.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

SOME OF THE BEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS ON THE PRESENT WAR.

	Cloth. Rs.	Paper. Rs.
The Russian Army from within ..	1 14	1 8
The German Army from within ..	1 14	1 8
The French Army from within ..	1 14	1 8
The British Army from within ..	1 14	1 8
How Germany Makes War Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
Cavalry By Bernhardi	1 14	1 8
France and the Next War	1 14	1 8
The German Enigma..	1 14	
Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View	1 14	
The Reality of War...	1 14	1 8
The Nations in Arms	1 14	1 8
Men Around the Kaiser	1 8	
Jena or Sedan ? French Victory or German	1 8	
Imperial Germany	1 8	
The Great War Book. Facts you Should Know about the War ..	1 2	0 12

The following at 12 annas each.

Germany's Great Lie.
'Disarm". The most famous War Novel.
The Fighting Retreat to Paris.
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The Campaign of Sedan. 40 Years Ago.
In the Firing Line. Heroes of the War by Land and Sea.
The Russian Advance,
The Fleets at War.
How the War Began.
Great Battles of the World.
Air-Craft in War.
A Scrap of Paper. The Inner History of German Diplomacy.
The Red Cross in War.
"40 Years after" Story of the Franco-German War.
British Regiments at the Front.
The Campaign round Liege.
Hacking through Belgium.
Lloyd's A. B. C. of the War. Facts about the Countries involved, Armies and Navies engaged, etc.
"Great Men of the Great War."
The "Windsor" Christmas Number. 15 coloured plates.
The First Phase of the Great War. "The Graphic Extras, 1914" Rs 4.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

Booksellers and Publishers,

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 30.

Roma	A. Gratton	Genoa.
Linga	H. Cudbush	Karachi.
Akbar	T. H. Murch	Jedah.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 30.

Tuscan	White	Abadan
Baron Minto	Everett	Durban
Balsette	Armitage	Aden

S. S. Roma (1) Italian Mail steamer Roma, 2,328 tons, Captain V. Cocchi, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, which port she left on January 14, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. [illegible] B. I. S. N. Company's steamer [illegible], Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived [illegible] on Saturday from Karachi, which port she left on January 28, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Akbar (1) Steamer Akbar, 2,903 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with a cargo of specie and 1,25[illegible] pilgrims.

S. S. Sutlej (1) P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej, Captain V. B. Armitage, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with the Mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Saigon (1) The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Kobe for Moji (Homeward bound) on the 28th instant.

S. S. Olympia (1) The Anchor Line steamer Olympia left Liverpool on Thursday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Saturday, January 30th 1915

Segovia	Howe	J. MacIntosh & Co
Shakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Mason	M. M. & Co
Echunga	Belcher.	R. G. Baldock, Ld.
Sir Lancelot	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Telegonia	Sullivan	T. M. & Co
Sachsenwald	Zeller	P. & O. Co
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
Gayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoratry

VICTORIA DOCK.

Ramses	King	P. & O. Co
Kirin Maru	India	N. Y. Kaisha
Nizon Maru	Magee	N. Y. Kaisha
Nizamuddin	Lamb	W. & A. G. & Co
Mongolia Maru	Namura	N. Y. Kaisha
Rydale Hall	Gray	K. Nixon & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

City of London	Elliot	K. N. & Co
Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co

H. W. P. D.

Indrawati	Ocean and Nevis.	B. S. N. Co.
Saraswati	Nevis.	
Mahanadi	Esmail	

H. W. V. D.

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Begonia	Howse	W. & A. G. & Co
Godda	Evans	I. M. & Co
Baron Cawdor, K.	Caskie	W. & A. G. & Co
Brabantois	Wheate	Prize Vessel.
Egyptian	Payne	P. M. & Co
Eden Hall	Knap	I. M. & Co
Fairport	Forson	W. & A. G. & Co
Gadila	Maharajpore	Y. M. & Co
Ifrad	Meers	I. M. & Co
Jalyabi	Coast oil	B. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aden (1) [illegible] 500 bales, cotton, Diwadkar & Co., 50 [illegible], 50 bales, wool, [illegible] 22 bales, wool, M. Dania, 21 bales, wool, D. Kundanmalji 45 bales, hemp, [illegible] & Co., 500 bales, hemp, [illegible] & Co., 50 bales, hemp, [illegible] & Co., 4,000 cwts., myrabolams, D. Doman & Co., 500 bales, cotton, [illegible] Kayani & Co., 3,014 cwts., groundnut cake, Bombay Palm and Oil Mill Co., 4,950 cwts., jaggery, [illegible] & Bros., 81 bales, cotton, [illegible] bales, Co[illegible] Was[illegible] S. Dayalji, 16 bales, cotton waste, The Commercial Trading Co., 955 bales [illegible] waste, K. Visram & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Aden (1) [illegible] 50 bales, hemp, J. F. Campbell & Co., 802 cwts., mustard seed, 2,500 cwts., jinjili seed, John Fachiri, 450 bales, cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 2 pcls. ginger grass oil, 100 [illegible] Ralli Bros., 25 cwts., beeswax, 30 cwts., [illegible] Jaffer Bhoy; 100 cases, cowhides, [illegible] Chunilal Goola & Sons, 251 cwts., gum arabic, P. Jeejeebhoy, 10 cases, hides, Allen Bros. [illegible] & Co., 100 bales, cowhides, M. J. Joosub [illegible] & Co., 20 cwts., canes, D. S. Postwala, 10 casks, chutney, Framji Nowroji; 10 casks, chutney, D. D. Framjee & Co., 60 cwts., [illegible] Dhurjee & Co.; 500 cwts., kinnaiss, G. H. Esmail & Co., 40 cwts., cardamoms, A. Ladha.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 528 cwts. kajoo kernels, R. Dinjee & Co., 316 cwts., gum arabic and red wax, 20 cwts., cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy 600 cwts., [illegible] Jiwandas & Co., 900 cwts., [illegible] Kalyan Co.

FOR HULL

[illegible] (s) 300 bales, hemp, G. Veerjee & Co., 50 bales, hemp, M. E. Curingar & Co.; 3,000 cwts., castor seed, 16,240 cwts., cottonseed, Rich Bros., 16,000 cwts., cottonseed, Arjun Khimjee.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Bagonia, (s), 1,500 tons, manganese ore, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR NAPLES

Roma (s) 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA

Roma (s) 81 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Dardilo (s) 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co., 400 bales cotton 6,000 cwts linseed, C. Begbie and Co.; 1,800 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Brothers, 800 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co., 1,225 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 750 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Taxi-Cab owners' meeting, Bombay Theatre, Falkland Road, 9-15 a.m. (S. T.).

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament: Ladies Doubles Handicap.

Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute, Annual Meeting in Cathedral Vestry, 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

Y. W. C. A. Annual Meeting, Wellington Lines, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Chess Club Tournament, Prize Distribution, Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition opens.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, General Meeting, Empire Theatre, Murzban Road, Fort, 5 p.m.

Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of Women's Branch of War Relief Fund, Esplanade Bandstand, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

Bombay Hunt, The Kennels, Santa Cruz.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 1.

Wednesday at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for members who live at Andheri and Pali Hill.

Every member must attend unless leave granted previously.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT LADIES' GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and officers, the Band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

Y. W. C. A.

The annual meeting of the National Young Women's Christian Association will be held to-morrow at 11-30 a.m. at the Y. W. C. A., Wellington Lines.

PARSI WOMAN BURNT.

Kuverbai Jamaspji, a Parsi woman, was preparing food in the kitchen of her house in Gola Lane, Fort, Bombay, yesterday, when her clothes caught fire and she sustained serious burns round her waist. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. The Fort Fire Brigade under Mr. Williams, quickly repaired to the scene, followed by those from other parts of the town. Their services were, however, not utilised as the inmates of the house had put out the flames by pouring water on Kuverbai's clothes.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Friday was 56, as compared with 86 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 94 of 1913. No cases of plague or cholera were reported during the day, but there were two attacks of small-pox. The total number of rats caught during the day was 2,367, of which five were found to be plague-stricken. Two of these latter had been caught in 2nd Nagpada, and one each in Kamatipura, Tardeo and Umerkhadi.

RAILWAY FATALITY.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, on Saturday, touching the death of Sukari Jeroo, a labourer in the employ of the Bombay Port Trust Railway, aged about 28. The deceased and another labour were returning home on Thursday last when the deceased was knocked down by the engine of a local train, and fell on one side clear off the line. The train was stopped and the deceased was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Friday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Hounds will meet at day-break on the following dates:—

Feb. 4th Santa Cruz, Feb. 7th Irla Feb. 11th The Kennels, Feb. 14th Wakola, Feb. 18th Jackal Club, Feb. 21st Sahar Hill, Feb. 25th Cross Roads, Feb. 28th Parla.

Train leaves Colaba 5-25 a.m., Churchgate 5-30 a.m., and Grant Road 5-41 a.m., and members coming out by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

The Bombay Jackal Club are at Home at Chota Hazri on all hunting mornings to all members of the Hunt.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of the Bomanji D. Petit Parsee General Hospital for November, 1914, states that the total number of patients newly admitted into the hospital during the month was 83. The number remaining over from October was 78. In November 43 were discharged cured from the hospital, 27 relieved or of their own accord, 4 died and 87 remained at the end of the month. The number treated freely was 100, the remaining 61 paying amounts ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 10. The total receipts realised during the month amounted to Rs. 2,212-14, while the actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 7,534. The average expense per day per head during November was 2-15-10.

RUN OVER BY RAILWAY TRAIN.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, held an inquest at the morgue yesterday, touching the death of Ujadibai, a Hindu woman, aged 80, who was run over and killed by a local train on Saturday. About 10-15 a.m. on Saturday the deceased, who could neither see nor hear well, was seen coming from the Down line to the Up line about five yards from the engine of a local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, going to Dadar. The driver blew the whistle and stopped the train, but in the meantime the deceased had been run over, about five carriages having passed her before the train stopped. There was no level crossing or wicket near the spot. A verdict of death from injuries received owing to the deceased having been accidentally knocked down by a railway train, was recorded.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. C. Chudleigh, Leicesters.

Quarter-Master and Honorary Captain W. Ford, East Surreys.

Captain A. Yatman, Somerset Light Infantry.

LATER.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Cardy, Oxford and Bucks, Light Infantry.

Lieut. E. Kendrick, Inniskillings.

Lieut. H. Pretty, Suffolks.

Lieut. M. B. Rimington, King's Dragoons.

Second Lieut. G. W. Clark, Engineers.

Second Lieut. R. Gore-Brown, Artillery.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.,

Lieut. Crawford—Kehrmann, South Staffs

Captain W. K. George, Gloucesters.

Second Lieut. W. Godman, Rifle Corps.

Captain M. Helyar, Rifle Brigade.

Second Lieut. W. R. Leslie and Captain H. C. Richmond, Gloucesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second Lieut. Rodgers, Coldstreams.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. W. L. Hatch, Irish Fusiliers.

Lieut. D. Galbraith, Highland Light Infantry.

Second-Lieut. F. Hawkesworth, Border Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. M. Callard, North Lancashires.

Second-Lieut. R. Gramshaw, Sussex.

Second-Lieut. J. A. Hughes, Welsh Fusiliers.

KILLED.

The following are unofficial reports:—

Captain P. Moubray, Black Watch.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. Moor Radford, South Staffords.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The following casualties are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut. R. E. Anstruther, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. Clifton, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieut. J. S. Coats, Coldstreams

Second-Lieut. J. A. Denny, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieut. Ganmell, Artillery.

Major T. C. Goff, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. J. A. Leask, Royal Lancasters.

Lieut. J. V. Lees, Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieut. S. Lucena, Sussex.

Second-Lieut. D. G. Nisbet, South Wales Borderers.

Captain P. Skene, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. A. R. Peck, Welsh Regiment.

Lieut. J. M. Richmond, Black Watch.

Captain F. H. Romilly, Leicesters.

Captain H. M. Salmon, South Wales Borderers.

Second-Lieut. Tapp, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieut. L. Willett, Black Watch.

Second-Lieut. R. M. Wright, Coldstreams.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 31.

The following are officers' names in the eleventh casualty list from British East Africa.

KILLED.

Col. Raghbir Singh, Kashmir Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Major-General Sardar Nathsingh Bahadur, Jind Infantry.

The tenth list of casualties from the Persian Gulf contains the following:—

WOUNDED.

Subadar Krishna Rao Gadgi, 103rd Infantry.

The following additional casualty is reported from France:—

WOUNDED.

Capt. B. E. Anderson, 50th Rifles.

The following are officers' names in the fifty-sixth casualty list from France and Belgium:—

INVALIDED TO ENGLAND.

Indian Medical Service.

Captain C. A. Reinhold.

Captain H. S. L. Maydwell, 30th Lancers.

Lieutenant G. C. G. Gray (previously reported sick), 3rd Skinner's Horse.

Col. Harling, I.M.S. and Captain R. J. Wells (previously reported sick), Head Quarters Staff.

CONVALESCENT.

Captain A. L. Molesworth, 18th Gurkhas.

KILLED (ACCIDENTALLY.)

The following additional casualtiy is reported from Egypt.

2nd Lieutenant Partridge (late Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps.) 2nd Rajputs.

DACOITY IN LUDHIANA DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The "Tribune" reports a dacoity on the 27th instant at the village of Mansuran in Ludhiana District, when account books, bonds and other documents including property worth thirty thousands rupees, were taken away from the house of Lallumal Khatre, a money-lender. Lala Harichand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has proceeded to the scene and is making an investigation.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

EXCELLENT HANDICAPPING

A QUEER RACE.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The Eighth Extra, last Saturday, provided quite a pleasant afternoon's sport, due in a great measure to Mr. Reynolds' splendid handicapping. The tote was again well patronised, the two machines in the first enclosure taking in Rs. 1,87,440, and even when hot favourites got home, not less than about three to one was returned, the major portion of the dividends being considerably more. Owing to the big counter-attraction at Lucknow, where the Civil Service Cup was being competed for, the proceedings were perhaps not so spirited as they might have been, especially when the Bombay Big Meeting is now close upon us.

Judging by the numerous entries, the quality of the competitors and the rich prizes offered, this important Western India fixture promises to eclipse all the Club's previous records, and the executive are to be congratulated on their enterprise and energy in maintaining the sporting traditions of the Presidency in such a splendid way under rather trying conditions. The opening day is on Wednesday week, February 10th, and on Byculla Club Cup day, February 20th. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attend in State and will drive on to the course under the same arrangements which were made last year for their reception. As Mr. Reynolds has more than enough work to shoulder in his dual capacity of handicapper and acting Secretary, the Royal Calcutta Turf Club has very generously stepped forward and placed the services of its Clerk of the Course, Mr. E. F. Lance, at the disposal of the Western India Turf Club, a kindly and considerate act which will be much appreciated.

The opening event, the third division of the Lamington Plate, introduced a number of old friends to public notice, and on previous form it was to be expected that Hurchan and Ringmaster should receive more than average attention from backers. But it was left to Kaiumers to demonstrate that he was capable of doing something better than his two previous efforts this season suggested. A fair amount of money trickled on to him on this occasion, and as we were at a loss to account for this sudden burst of partiality without a shed of justification, our investigator got to work to lighten our darkness. The explanation was eminently satisfactory and it was unfortunate it did not appeal to us earlier before we "did in" our little bit on Hurchan. It was to be a day out for Mr. Oomer, and what could be more significant than "Kai Oomer's"? So there you are!

The Elephanta Plate introduced a batch of the new pony brigade. A few of them had been out with the horses on the previous Saturday, but there was nothing amongst the strangers to disturb Ruby Mine's claim to superiority which he had already asserted and he won again convincingly with his four-pound penalty. Mr. Heath's Scots Grey was well suuported but was never dangerous in the race. He is a handsome promising looking pony, that apparently looks better than he gallops. Mr. Oomer scratched Gaiety in favour of Full Moon. We were sorry for this, as we rather looked forward to see him do a five-furlong sprint; he looks as if he could skip along.

No secret was made of Nasirabad's claim for respect in the second division of the Lamington Plate, and the creditable display he made in running a close second to Back Bay justified the confidence placed in his capabilities. Hardy rode an excellently well-judged race on the winner, and if he is going to stay with us, will prove an acquisition. We want a few more brainy jockeys badly. Might we ask what Japheth was doing on Ruby Fish? An extra 3lbs. seemed to make a mighty difference to him on Saturday with a line through Nasirabad, and we are not disposed to admit that there is such a vast difference between his riding, and Bowley's as the result of Ruby Fish's running in the race indicated.

As a farcical impertinence, to be flaunted in the eyes of an intelligent public, the Bushire Plate will probably never be excelled in the history of Mahaluxmi racing. Here were five first class animals placarded on a programme to compete in a race over 1½ miles. What they got up to before the field came into view heaven only knows! Probably they walked. At any rate, when they entered the course proper, they went at little better than a smart canter as far as the seven-furlong post: and from here, it looked for all the world over, as if the real start was effected, by allowing Real Gold to get a half-furlong break on the field and scampering off as fast as his legs could carry him. What should have been a solid run 1½ miles race, was reduced to a seven-furlong, sprint, in which Real Gold was accommodated with a long flying start. The time returned for the race was 2 min. 58 secs. Now apart from Real Gold—Sir Knight, Regent Solar Star and Harry Johnson have all shown us repeatedly that each of have all shown us repeatedly, that each of them is capable of covering 1½ miles in 2.52 secs. or less: Sir Knight, carrying a few lbs. less, cut out the Derby last year in 2 min. 51 secs. Taking 15 yards to the second, this field of horses in the Bushire Plate ran anything from 90 to 120 yards worse than they are capable of doing, and some explanation should certainly be forthcoming to account for the amazing discrepancy. In a field of five, the tote returned a winning dividend of Rs. 57-8. This in itself was nothing, but coupled with the fact that the place money paid was Rs. 36-8, seems to suggest that a good deal must have gone on to the win tote all in a hurry at the last moment.

The New Market Plate was won, as it should have been, by the fittest looking horse amongst a ragged looking lot of third raters. Partial Eclipse was very much fancied by her connections. The mare galloped extremely well considering she displayed a marked irregularity in gait when parading round the paddock. It may be a peculiarity in her action at the walk, but to the onlooker not accustomed to the idiosyncrasy, it savoured strongly of "lame near hind."

The last two races were claimed by Mr. A. S. Oomer with Majbur and Beethoven. Templeman had quite a day out in riding three winners. Next Saturday will see the whole of the absentees in the riding line back in full force, and it is to be hoped we shall have a rare day's sport as an appetiser for the Beg Meeting on the Wednesday following.

Details:—

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.(Division III).—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 150; third, Rs. 75; A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Jr. A. Jamsetji's KAIUMERS 7-10. Dhondi 1
Mr. G. R. Valemahomed's HURCHAN 8-8, Templeman 2
Mr. S. A. Mahed's SWEETLIPS 8-9, Mitchell 3
Mr. A. B. Baheir's KASSUM 7-10, Harrison 4

Also Ran. Pepul 9-5, Crowden; Ringmaster 8-8, Zamil; Abdul 8-7, Native; Pharaoh 8-6, Ferguson; Oratory 8-4, Native; Jingle 8-4, Abbas; Meteor 8-1, Kamad; Sayel 7-13, D'Souza; Vudhia 7-11, Kaikhosroo.

Won by ½—4—½. Time 1-23 4/5.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 142/8. Places Rs. 31/8, Rs. 16, and Rs. 32/8.

Total Investment:—Win, Rs. 10,000. Place Rs. 12,840.

The Race:—Jingle was the first to show up, but was soon passed by Ring Master. At the half mile Kaiumers went to the front with Sweetlips close up. At the bend Kaiumers went away and staved off a challenge by Hurchan.

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs. (Straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from the country of foaling. 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs., W. I. Penalties: Winners: once 7lb., twice 10lbs., oftener 14lbs.

Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's RUBY MINE 9-7, Ferguson 1
Messrs. E. & A. Kadum's MONACO. 8-3, Harrison 2
Mr. Dara Cowasji's RED CROSS 8-3, Kaikhosroo's 3
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's JABIR 8-11, Native 4

Also Ran:—Lands End 8-11, Crowden; Brocade 8-11, Williams; Sardinia 8-11, Hardy; Cornwall 8-11, Ebraim; Galloping Lad 8-11; Zamil; Scots Grey 8-11, Mr. Crawford, Lochiel 8-11, Templeman; Fez 8-7, Pratt; Full Moon 8-3, Abbas.

Won by ½—2—neck. Time 1-8 2/5.

Totes Paid:—Win, Rs. 58. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 47/8, and Rs. 87/8.

Total Investments:—Win, Rs. 11,050. Place Rs. 13,960.

The Race:—Run on the "straight."

THE LAMINGTON PLATE.—Division II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. A. Nanjee's BACK BAY 7-12, Hardy ... 1
Messrs. Toogood of Fortnum Lang's NASIRABAD 8-10, Ferguson 2
Mr. Dara Cowasji's QUALITY 8-8, Kaikhosroo 3
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's VELVARD 8-6, Crowden 4

Also Ran:—Ruby Fish 9-7, Japheth; Malaveb 8-10, Abbas; Agent 8-9, Etul; Red Flag 8-9, Williams; Cardiff 8-8, Zamil; Nayel Pasha 8-2, Templeman; Faleh Khan 8-2, Harrison; Present 8-2, Mitchell; Sherali 8-2, Pratt; Hongkhong 8-0, Ebrahim; American Spot 7-5, Kamad.

Won by ½—½—neck. Time—1min. 21 4/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win 8-6. Places Rs. 24-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 30-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 15,010. Place Rs. 18,690.

The Race:—Hongkong led out followed by Vellard. At the half-mile Quality was running 2nd and Nasirabad moved up 4th. At the bend Back Bay came into the picture and well ridden by Hardy put in a nice run from the distance and won.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's REAL GOLD 8-3, Pratt 1
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON 7-4, Harrison 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s REGENT 7-12, Kaikhosroo ... 3
Nawab Najab Ali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's SIR KNIGHT 8-11, Templeman 4

Also Ran.—Solar Star.

Won by 3—1—head. Time 2-58.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 57-8. Places Rs. 36-8, Rs. 28-8.

Total Investment.—Win Rs. 14,190. Place Rs. 11,320.

The Race.—A poor spectacle. They cantered to the seven furlong post and from here Real Gold took a flying start and led the field by about half a furlong, winning as he liked.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. G. K.'s LADY DOUGLAS 8-12, Templeman 1
Mr. Goculdass's PARTIAL ECLIPSE 7-13, Ferguson 2
Mr. A. W. Essa's SLY KISS 9-7, Mitchell ... 3
Mr. T. Tejpal's ADELAIDE II., 8-8, Kaikhosroo 4

Also Ran.—Comet ed. 8-2, Pratt; Grand Boy ed. 6-8, Harrison.

Won by ¾—neck—½. Time—1-1.

Totes Paid.—Win Rs. 36. Places Rs. 17-8. Rs. 14-8.

Total Investments.—Win Rs. 15,590. Place Rs. 11,760.

The Race.—Run on the "straight."

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's MAJBUR 8-8, Templeman 1
Mr. R. R. S's KAYID 8-2, Kaikhosroo 2
Mr. Esmail Gussoo's AJMER 8-5, Crowden 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's BALKAN PRINCE 7-12, Ferguson 4

Also Ran:—Valens 9-5, Pratt; Bhatty Chief 9-4, Mr. Crawford; Longboat 9-2, Ebrahim; Best Chance 8-12, Zamil; Sweden 8-11, Harrison; Golden Ducat 8-5, Hardy; Gafal 8-5, Etal; Good Gold 7-11, Sampson; Alwar 7-5, Kamad.

Won by neck—neck—head. Time 2-25.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 46-8. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 19-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 17,460. Place Rs. 16,730.

The Race.—Balkan Prince followed by Kayid made the running. At the seven furlongs Sweden ran up second. At the half-mile Kayid closed up on the leader and turning into the straight raced with the leader and looked like winning. At the distance Majbur came with a rattle and just won.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE (Division I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's BEETHOVEN 9-2, Templeman 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's COLUMBUS 7-11, Ferguson 2
Mr. S. A. Wahid's SIRMUST 8-10, Mitchell 3
Mr. Marshall Reid's AMBASSADOR 8-3, Kaikhosroo 4

Also Ran:—Mars 9-1, Zamil; The Titrarch 8-11, Mr. Crawford; Chaser 8-10, Harrison; Zigomar 8-10, Hardy; Flying Bird 8-5, Ebrahim; Matador 8-5, Pratt; Anaz 8-5, Abbas; Engine 8-1, Jaheth; Saood 8-0, Crowden; Old China 8-0, Etul; Maurice 7-11, Sampson.

Won by neck—neck—head. Time—1-22.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 19-8, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17-8.

Total Investments:—Win Rs. 21,040. Place Rs. 20,630.

The Race.—Columbus made the running with Sirmust, Maurice, and Zigomar close up. They were, however, so bunched up together to the bend it was difficult to pick up the colours in the waning light. At the distance Columbus had the measure of Sirmust, when Beethoven came through with a strong run and just got up by a neck. It was a great race.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played yesterday on the Islam Gymkhana ground and won by the Hindu Gymkhana by 177 runs.

Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
S N Patel, c Kantak, b Desai	5
G M Shaik, l-b-w, b Shivram	18
Vale Mohamed c M Rana, b Desai	1
Bostani, c Rana, b Desai	7
Oomer c Ganpat, b Desai	31
Habibula b Shivram	0
Syed Ahmed, c Ganpat, b Shivram	0
Babu, b Shivram	1
Gulamally, b Shivram	1
Alban, not out	4
Siddik, b Shivram	0
Extras	10
Total	78

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	Runs.
Kantak, b Bostani	54
Ganpat, l-b-w, b Habibula	69
D Shete, b Habibula	1
Shivram, c Patel, b Bostani	43
Daderker, b Habibula	29
C H Chandarana, b Bostani	0
V D Pai, b Bostani	1
M H Chandarana, b Habibula	6
B B Desai, not out	37
M D Pai, did not bat.	
Vithal, did not bat.	
Extras	15
Total	255

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

DEANS WINS SINGLES FINAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

The final in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship singles was played here yesterday, in the presence of H. E. the Governor and Lady Carmichael and over one thousand spectators, between L. Dean and F. Boxwell. The former won, the score being 6-0, 4-6, 6-1, 0-6 6-4. The contest was more tactical than brilliant. Boxwell played a hard game but Deane outclassed him in service and backward strokes. The Cup was presented to the winner by Lady Carmichael.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following passengers arrived by the mail steamer Salsette on Friday:—

Lownie, Mr J M; Mackeson, Mr & Mrs J P; Bennett, Mr J R; Douglas Rev M S; Sister Mary, Victoria; Sister Honor; Saunders, Miss W; Ezra, Mr E; Fisked, Mr T E; Lyle, Mr J M; Sankey, Mrs G C; Robb, Miss E A; Jackson, Mrs S; Doucherty, Mr J; Peters, Mr J; Christie, Mr J S; Hutton, Mr W M; Sisson, Miss A M; Whitton, Mr L; Faulkner, Miss E; MacWilliam, Mr A; Jones, Mrs C A; Wassington, Mr H B; Gubbay, Mr A J; Potts, Mr C; Stratton, Mr F B; Miller, Mr S C; Carr, Dr T E; Thomson, Mr W H; Mahamadi, Mr G A; Crighton, Mr D W; Brown, Mr & Mrs C; Watson, Mrs E; Rennick, Mr S; Warren, Mr V B; Clarke, Mr G G; Wanliss, Mr A; Stapleton, Mr E; Holwill, Mr C; Bennett, Mr J B; Thompson, Mr N J; Low, Mr J J; Kennedy, Col & Mrs H; Grimes, Mr E F; Bond, Mrs R E; Hawton, Mr L; Thomson, Mr H T; Bostock, Mr T M; Jones, Mr P S; Thomas, Mr E; D'Eye, Mr; Husainally, Mr A H; Tytler, Mr J E; Butler, Mr W H; Armatage, Capt A B; Stephanos, Mr & Mrs & inft. & Nurse; Orchard, Asst Engr; Davis, Corpl; Purkis, Sergt; Mr & Mrs Hussanally, G Karachiwalla and five Misses and two infts. under two years and one Native servant; 2 Natives of Engine Room Staff; 1 Natives Ser; A E Orchard Mr; 1 Native Hallergee Mr; Sorabjee Dinshaw Mr 1 and one Servant.

THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The following is a list of donors to the St. John Ambulance War Fund:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 1,96,157-8-11; Dewas State Centre (J. B.) St. John Ambulance Association, Rs. 13; The Hon. Lt-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E., Rs. 500; Ladies Committee, St. John Ambulance Association, State, Rs. 133-8; Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, Rs. 129-9-3; Lodge Hope and Perseverance Lahore, Rs. 30; Godhpara District Centre St. J. A. A., Rs. 726-8; European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Residents Kolar Goldfield Centre, St. J. A. A., Rs. 1,278-1; Major D. L. J. Carey, I. A., Rs. 50; Umaria Special Centre, St. J. A. A., Rs. 115; Lt-Col. F. Warburton Begbie, R. A. M. C. Maymyo, Rs. 750; Grand total, Rs. 1,99,863-3-2.

The Thakur of Bagli (Central India) has generously offered Rs. 4,000 to be utilised for comforts for the Indian troops at the Front. The offer has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

LUCKNOW RACES.

UPSET IN THE C. S. CUP.

RACE WON BY ORMY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30

The Civil Service Cup and the Lucknow Derby were the two big races to-day. Both races were very open Little Sim had most followers in the Cup, then Arlington, but the victor turned up in Ormy. The attendance was good.

CHUTTER MUNZIL PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs

Mr. Sandford's FRIENDSHIP, 7-6, Hoyt ... 1
Mr. Sidney Smith's SIRENIA, 6-7, Durga ... 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MISS LILY, 6-12, Vincent 3

Also Ran.—Footsteps 8-12, Bit O'Fashion 9-7, Firefly 8-11, Miss Zena 8-0, Bonnie Blush 7-13.

Betting:—2 to 1 Bit O'Fashion, threes Footsteps, Firefly and Friendship, eights the others

Lily led, but three furlongs from home Friendship came up, and won by one length Sirenia on the post snatched second place by a neck. Time—1min. 4 3 5secs.

MARTINIERE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's GERMAN SILVER, 8-11, Brown 1
Mr. Watson Smythe's ALI BABA, 8-10, Randall 2
Mr. Woodward's SUNSPOT, 8-8, Northmore 3

Also Ran: Iron Chest, 8-1, Old Joe, 7-11, Kashmir 6-12.

Nizam ul Mulk and Ali Baba led till round the bend, followed by Iron Chest and German Silver. Ali Baba displaced Nizam, who fell back to fifth place, while German Silver came with a rush and won by a head.

Time—1min. 22secs.

LUCKNOW DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Sripal Singh's MAYILY, 9-0, Kahn 1
Mr. Goculdas' PRETTY GOOD SORT, 9-12, Ruiz 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's MIL, 9-1, W. Southall 3

Also Ran:—Hamara 9-6, Silver Memory 7-3, Pat's Pet 7-0, Queen of Wolves 6-7.

Betting:—6 to 4 Pretty Good Sort, two's Hamara, Mil and Mayfly, sixes the others

Pretty Good Sort led for eight furlongs, then Mayfly drew level, and racing strong won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time—2min. 36 3 5secs.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP. Distance six furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's ORMY, 9-4, Trenoweth 1
Mr. Titwillow's LITTLE ARCH, 8-8, Quinn 2
Mr. Goculdas' KIORA, 9-4, Hoyt 3

Time—1min. 17 3 5secs.

Also Ran. Village Girl, 9-12, Beryl, 9-7, Alice, 9-7, Arlington 9-3, Maud 8-5, Little Sim 8-5, Imperialist, 8-2, Lucky Maid 7-5, Sahara 7-6.

Betting: 2 to 1 Arlington, 3 to 1 Little Sim and Beryl, 6 to 1 Kiora, tens the others

Little Arch and Little Sim showed up when the bend was reached, with Yod and Ormy lying handy. Ormy soon took the lead, but near the stand Little Arch nearly snatched the verdict. Ormy won by a short head, a neck between second and third.

CAPTAINS PLATE.—Distance five furlongs

Mr. Shilson's PICKLE HUGH, 10-4, Quinn 1
Mr. Butler's BETTY BIR, 10-10, Mr. Rodrick 2
Mr. Sandford's FIRST CHOICE, 7-0, Hoyt 3

Also Ran: Vic's Pride 11-8, Khan 10-3, Lark Lodge 9-0, Kitty 8-10.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Vic's Pride, 2 to 1 Betty Birr, sixes the others.

Fickle Hugh led throughout and won easily by 3½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

Time—1m n. 4secs.

THE STOYAS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Captain Meynell's MILLER'S DAUGHTER 6-9, Purtoo Singh 1
Mr. Goculdas' ORIFLAMME, 9-10, Ruiz ... 2
Captain Curell's LADY LARIGEN, 8-6, Southall 3

Betting: 2 to 1 Nanni and Oriflamme, fours Sayonara and Lady Honor, sixes the others.

Lady Larigen and Sayonara led to the half mile from home, when Oriflamme came to the head of affairs. Nearing the stand, Miller's Daughter came out of the crush and going strong won by 1½ lengths.

Time—2min. 41secs.

SECUNDERABAD PLATE.—

Rajendra Singh's WEE LAD, 9-5, Ruiz ... 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's DICK TURPIN, 8-1, Trenoweth 2
Col. Holmes' ATLANTA, 9-0, Quinn 3

Betting:—6 to 4 Atlanta and Wee Lad, twos Housemaid, threes the others.

Housemaid led from the start, but fell away at three furlongs. Wee Lad won by half a length.

Time—1m in. 44 3 5secs.

LUCKNOW CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30

Owing to the Civil Service Ball having been cancelled the funds of the Ball have been given to Lady Lansdowne's Officers' Families Fund and the Belgian Relief Fund.

About 75 were present at the Civil Service Dinner last night The toast of the Service was proposed by Sir George Knox and that of the guests by the Lieutenant-Governor

BREACH OF TRUST CHARGE FAILS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate has disposed of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Vincent Pereira, with criminal breach of trust, as an agent, of two motor cycles entrusted to him for sale, by the Jasdan State. Mr. F. W. Pereira defended the accused.

Mr. B. B. Joshi, barrister, instructed by Mr. J. A. Vaghe solicitor, examined Mr. Yeshwant a Nathuram, Deputy Karbhari of the Jasdan State, at Jasdan, on behalf of the accused.

The Magistrate held the prosecution had failed to establish the case, and therefore was no evidence for framing a charge. The accused was therefore discharged.

The "Pioneer's" Mandalay correspondent wires latest reports from the Frontier say that Captain Thyne is doing well and is able to move about with crutches. He had only a flesh wound

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, February, 1, 1915.

THE SURVEY BILL AS AMENDED.

The announcement made by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation that the objectionable words in clause 19 of the City and Island of Bombay Survey Bill have now been omitted in the redrafted copy of the Bill is eminently satisfactory as far as it goes. Sir Pherozeshah added, however, that other alterations had been made in the draft of the Bill and it was therefore necessary to refer the Bill once more to the Committee for report. An examination of the Bill as modified in Select Committee and as amended by the Government shows that there is still much that requires very careful scrutiny, and if the Bill is to be reduced to a measure enabling merely the carrying out of a survey and nothing else, some further drastic alterations must be made. As regards clause 19, to which chief objection was taken, that clause is now omitted altogether. The provision enabling Government to make rules for the maintenance and preparation of a Register of Possession thus disappears. It is replaced by a new clause, providing for the preparation by the Assistant Superintendent of "a register of all lands" which have been surveyed under the Act and that

To every piece of land separately entered in such register an indicative number shall be assigned, and the name of the person found to be in possession thereof at the time of the survey shall be recorded without prejudice to the merits of the claim of any other person to be in possession of the land.

Taken by itself this may appear harmless but if it is considered in relation to the clauses which precede it, clauses 7, 8, 9 and 10, it becomes highly objectionable. All that is required for the purposes of a survey, which is not being made for land revenue purposes, is that the boundaries should be defined, and it should suffice in case of dispute, as the Committee of the Corporation have recommended, to enter the definitions of boundaries as they exist at present with the names of disputants if any. What need is there to go beyond this? Anything further inevitably entails an enquiry as to the rights of the holder in his land, an enquiry entails a decision, and the process of arriving at that decision may, and in most cases *must* entail, if it is to be satisfactorily arrived at, the production of title deeds. The framers of the Bill recognise this and they provide all the machinery to enable the Assistant Superintendent of the Survey to hold his enquiry under higher powers even than those possessed by the courts.

In the first place the Bill provides that if a dispute exists as to boundaries "the Superintendent shall cause an enquiry to be held by an assistant superintendent .... for the purpose of determining such boundaries." (Clause 7.) Secondly, the Assistant Superintendent may require the parties concerned to appear before him, "*and to produce evidence of possession of the land in dispute,*" (Clause 8.) Thirdly, the Assistant Superintendent will have power after taking evidence "and without reference to the merits of the claim of any of such parties to a right to possess the land in dispute, *decide which of the parties is in possession of the said land at the time of the Survey,* (Idem.) Fourthly, the Assistant Superintendent shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and *compel the production of documents by the same means and in the same manner as is provided in the case of a court under the Code of Civil Procedure,* (Clause 9.) Fifthly, having exercised all these extensive powers as a sort of super-judicial authority he is to give judgment in writing,—he "shall pass an order in writing defining clearly the subject of dispute, and shall record his decision, and the reasons for such decision, (Clause 10.) It is all very well to provide that his decision shall be "without reference to the merits of the claim of such parties to a right to possess the land in dispute," and that his register will be "without prejudice to the merits of the claim of any other person to be in possession of the land," but that, in the words of Sir Edward Grey on a famous occasion, is altogether "too narrow an engagement" for a landowner who may find the possession of his land disputed, be called upon to produce documentary evidence, and to have it recorded in the Assistant Superintendent's register, (a) that he is not the rightful possessor, (b) that his claim to possession is in dispute, either of which cases may lead to his being called upon to defend a suit for possession, which would otherwise never have arisesn. These are no "fantastic dreams." It is notorious that it is a common thing that title-deeds are faulty. Landowners are protected in the courts from being called upon to produce their title-deeds in evidence, because it is not considered fair that they should be exposed to the risks of a claim against them for possession by another party arising therefrom. But an assistant-superintendent under the Survey Bill would have the power to call for their production. That is a definite power, which might result in a suit for possession in the courts. And the mere statement in the Bill that the Assistant Superintent's decision and his entry on the register are without prejudice to the claim of one party or the other,—and why in the new clause 10 (a) is it to be without prejudice only "to the claim of any other person," why not also the actual holder?—is an abstract assertion that can provide little protection after the mischief has been done. We repeat, why is all this necessary in a survey that is not required for revenue purposes? It seems to be entirely superfluous and all this will have to go out of the Bill if it is to be made acceptable.

The Government cannot be surprised if the Bill in its present form, even without the objectionable clause 19, excites the suspicion of property owners in Bombay. It may have been a suitable Bill for Calcutta. That does not ensure its suitability for Bombay. This easy and simple method of adopting the legislation of one province for another is always dangerous, and in this case particularly so, because it ignores the fundamental difference in the conditions under which land is held. Unfortunately the framers of the measure seem to be as innocent of that difference as Mr. Simcox. Thus we find that in some new sub-sections, which have been inserted in the amended draft providing for the levying of the survey fees, holders of land are divided into three classes, those holding direct from Government or the Corporation, or from a fazendar. There is no mention of freehold, which, of course, in Bombay is the common thing. The fact that the existence of the freeholder has not entered into the consideration of those who drafted the Bill may account for a good deal. In the case where Government, as Mr. Simcox puts it, is *prima faciae* the owner of all the land, it may be legitimate to provide in a Survey Bill for an enquiry definitely to decide who is the actual possessor. In a cadastral survey of the City and Island of Bombay it is not of the slightest importance, and is, in fact, as has been pointed out repeatedly, totally unnecessary. If the official mind will only try and remember that it is not dealing with the mofussil, that the conditions in Bombay are entirely different, and that all that is wanted is a Bill for a survey and nothing else, there will be no difficulty in reducing this measure to a form acceptable to the public.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

There is an appreciable element of humour in the Fetwa Extraordinary in which the Sultan,—or Enver Pasha, accuses Sultan Hussein Kamel Pasha of high treason to the Imperial Throne and orders him to appear before the court-martial of the Turkish army corps now "invading" Egypt. The new Sultan is moreover deprived in this Fetwa of his rank and Ottoman Orders! Meanwhile, affairs in Egypt are running as smoothly as ever and in spite of the proximity of a hostile force, everybody is going his daily way. The new Ministry, which is in reality the old one, finds Hussein Pasha Ruchdy once more holding the Premier's Portfolio. This distinguished statesman is to be congratulated on his reinstatement as Chief Minister in the Protectorate, as well as on the Knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George with which the King has honoured him. Under the most trying circumstances the Egyptian Prime Minister directed the affairs of his Cabinet, in a worthy manner and in him Sultan Hussein will find an honest adviser and devoted servant.

The only important innovation is the disappearance of the Portfolio of Foreign Affairs, as one of the provisions of the new Protectorate requires the conduct of all international relations through the British High Commissioner. Though it is too early to discuss the subject, yet it is to be hoped that the new Government will devote its earnest attention to the subject of education. The percentage of illiterate individuals is appalling and among females only three in every 1,000 have even an elementary education. Technical instruction in Egypt is practically non-existent. Indeed, Italian workmen had to be employed for the construction of the Assouan Dam. There is a vast scope of opportunities for young Egyptians in the technical world, and the opening up of the country and especially the extension of irrigation, should create a wider demand. It is to be hoped that when normal conditions prevail once more on the banks of the Nile, this question will receive its due measure of attention from the Sultan and his Government.

Notes of the Day.

The Supply of Men.

In "Land and Water" of January 9th Mr. Hilaire Belloc has an interesting article on "The Supply of Men" in which he analyses very closely the resources in this respect of the various belligerents. He takes first of all the absolute numbers, that is the actual number of men of fighting age possessed by each country. This works out as follows. The figures represent millions:—

Allies.		*Enemy.*	
England	8	Germany	12
France	7	Austria	9
Russia	26		
	41		21

That, as Mr. Belloc says, is the first step,—and the most misleading one. He next passes to the potentials, that is "the most that, under existing conditions of military organisation and expectation in each country, each could bring forward in a year, supposing there were no such things as delay in equipment, inefficients, necessary civilian employment, etc." The result of a very elaborate analysis on this basis shows, again in millions:—

Allies.		*Enemy.*	
Great Britain	3	Germany	12
France	7	Austria	9
Russia	10		
	20		21

Actualities.

Finally we come to actualities. The *potential* figures represent maxima altogether superior to what will be raised, except in the case of Great Britain. The three million maximum potential for the latter is modified only by two considerations, (1) whether recruitment upon the present system will give this number. (2) whether the existing army on the Continent into which the new levies must be "digested" will be large enough, when the time comes, to achieve the process of absorption. Mr. Belloc finds a favourable answer to both these questions. It is the peculiar condition of the English co-efficient, that it is a potential quite able to become an actuality. There is no *necessary* reason to scale it down. But in the case of France the figure of 7 has to be scaled down to 4, Russia's 10 to 7, Germany's 12 to 7 and Austria's 9 to 5½. Thus we have as actualities:—

Allies.		*Enemy.*	
Britain	3	Germany	7
France	4	Austria	5½
Russia	7		
	14		12½

The Ratio in Fighting Power.

The figure for Russia seems very low, but it must be remembered that Mr. Belloc quotes only for a year and Russia moves slowly. As a matter of fact he qualifies his Russian estimate with a doubt as to whether such a high maximum will be reached even in the first year. An important point, favourable to the Allies, which has to be taken into consideration, is that after a certain limit of age the military value of a man not in long and continual military training becomes very low. As to this, says Mr. Belloc:—

Of the five great nations at war, the two which form our enemies—the Germanic body—are here heavily handicapped. When we call Germany "7" and Austria "5" we are including great numbers of men between 37 and 45, but where the Allies are concerned, it is only the French co-efficient of 4 that suffers this handicap. *The British are necessarily exempt from this weakness because they are picking their men, and the Russians can be exempt from it also because of the very great numbers from whom they can also choose.* And the real weight of the Allies by the time Russia and England have put into the field every man they can put in, usefully equipped, will be greater than their apparent numerical establishment, because upon the whole Britain and Russia will be using younger armies. Numerically the Allies should be at their actual maximum as 14 to 12½ against the enemy; in fighting power they will be much more like 16 to 12.

Germans in Persia.

The "Novoe Vremya" calls the attention of the British and Russian governments to the presence of a large number of Germans in the Persian Empire, and warns them of the attempts which are being made to buy over the reptile press. The journal concludes by stating that, as the two Powers guaranteeing the integrity of the Persian Monarchy, it is the duty of Great Britain and Russia to insist on the expulsion of this dangerous element, who, remembering the sad example of Turkey, are jeopardising the Persian State. All this is very sound but, at the same time, if trouble is to be avoided, we think, any representations to the Shah had better come from Whtehall than the Nevski Prospekt. A Note from Sir Edward Grey would carry more weight than any other.

The Persian Parliament.

Though for the moment there is no news from the Turco-Persian frontier, it is at least reassuring to know that Parliament has been reopened by the Shah and that the capital at any rate is directing all its energies to internal troubles and is wisely steering clear of the diplomatic tangles which the Austro-German Legation have been so assiduously trying to lay for it. The speech from the Throne states:—

I thank God that He has answered my prayers and has enabled me to open the third Parliament in this country. I have prayed that God will enable the members of Parliament to guide the affairs of the State in the right path.

I also render thanks to Heaven that the relations of my country with the Foreign Powers remain friendly, as has ever been the wish of My Government. With regret We note, however, that the great war now raging in Europe is now touching the frontiers of Our Realm. My Government wished to be neutral, and with this purpose We granted a Firman which it is My Wish shall be carried out by My Government.

Turning to affairs at home, in addition to the appointment of a House of Peers, it is Our Wish to draw the attention of the members to the following matters:—

As the control of this country is dependent on its Financial status it is Our earnest Wish that My Members will do their utmost to place the affairs of Revenue and Expenditure on a sound basis in accordance with the wishes of My Ministers.

You will pay careful attention at the present time to the security of the country, which is being maintained by the Army, Police, and Gendarmerie.

A feature of the ceremony was the interview prior to it, which was accorded by the Shah to Arbab Kaikushrou, the leading Zoroastrian subject of Persia, and a scion of a distinguished family. The event was not without significance, for it marks the better relations which subsist under the Constitution between Moghuls and Iranis.

Kitchener's Lucky Initial.

The "Daily Chronicle" referring to the supremacy of K. of K. in all public affairs draws attention to the fact that the same letter spells his name and the place of his titular triumph,—and then goes on to state:—"he was born in the county of Kerry, and when he bought a country seat he did so in Kent; his one bit of work as 'war correspondent,' in the Russo-Turkish War, was dated from Kamerleh; when in his young days he was appointed a Vice-Consul in Anatolia he was stationed at Kastamuni; as Sirdar of the Egyptian Army he was in the employ of the Khedive; in his Khartoum campaign he was fighting against the Khalifa, and in South Africa against Kruger. It is surely a good omen that he should be at the War Office when our armies" are opposed to the Kaiser and von Kluck!

The Governor of Bengal will shortly pay a visit to Dacca at the beginning of February and his Excellency will stay for about ten days or a fortnight.

It is understood that the Government of India contemplates making a special annual grant of fifteen lakhs of rupees for communications in Burma.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR, Your correspondent J. Mackwan has in the most apparent simplicity of mind struck at the root of the situation described in your excellent article on the extraordinary position of a Chaplain of the Established Church with regard to the spiritual life of a member of the Church of England who was medically declared to be on the brink of the grave, from whom he had the temerity to withhold the Sacrament. As a servant of the State receiving very high emoluments for the duties expected of him, Chaplain such a case is clearly guilty of a neglect of duty, in withholding, in the case of a person, who has been baptised into the Church of England, the only rite of the Church, not of the Chaplain's creation, which at a bedside on the Church's Ministry. In such a case, if in the opinion of the administering person is believed to be in a state of sin, the Book of Common Prayer contains special exhortations which it is open to him to bring into requisition, but there is no circumstance whatever which would justify the withholding of Sacrament when a person is in extremis. Hence the position of the Chaplain is entirely indefensible, and the more he is versed in the spiritual condition of the dying person, the greater would be his duty and the obligation he would owe to his conscience, as a Christian and a Churchman, to help the unfortunate person out of a serious predicament by the ministrations of the Church and prayers. I have ascertained by private enquiry that, in the case in question, not a single clergyman of the Church of England has been near the gentleman referred to since the refusal complained against, so that another equally serious dereliction of Christian duty is a charge against the whole of the Cathedral staff, Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chaplain. The answer would now be interesting to hear.

Coming, however, to the unfortunate deceased wife's sister matter, we arrive at an impudent infringement of the Laws of the State, which nothing can excuse. In effect and in practice these hypersensitive and sacrosanct divine have arrayed themselves against the supremacy of the King and his Majesty's Laws as the 'Defender of the Faith,' of which they have become wilful impugners by design and have thus brought themselves within the common law and have incurred the penalties declared. It may be useful to give here the words of the Canon Law relating to the situation they have created, which is as follows:—

Canon I.... ...that the King's power within the realms of England, Scotland and Ireland, and other his dominions and countries is the highest power under God to whom all men, as well inhabitants, as born within the same do by God's laws owe most loyalty and obedience, afore and above all other powers and potentates on the earth.

Canon II. Whosoever shall hereafter affirm that the King's Majesty hath not the same authority in causes Ecclesiastical, that the godly kings had amongst the Jews and Christian Emperors of the primitive church; or impeach in any part his regal supremacy in the said causes restored to the Crown, and by the Laws of this Realm therein established let him be excommunicated *ipso facto* and not restored, but only by the Archbishop after his repentance and *public* revocation of those his wicked errors."

Now, therefore, these impugners of the law that legalises marriage with a deceased wife's sister are by their own acts "excommunicated *ipso facto*," and such being the case can they, as honest men, continue to receive from the State the emoluments attaching to their various offices? Echo answers, No.

As you, sir, have very properly said in closing your article: "If the Bishop does not feel called upon to take action, it is clearly a question for the Government," on whom rests the duty and responsibility of undertaking in the case of the servants of the State who are under its control, the statute law, nay more, of seeing that "impugners of the King's supremacy" shall suffer the penalties they incur by the Canon Law, and not be permitted to be free lances in the State, especially as their impudent disloyalty becomes aggravated by the fact that precisely similar conduct on the part of the Bishop and a Canon of Norwich Cathedral, in what is known as the Bannister case was condemned by the Court of Arches (Ecclesiastical), whose decision on appeal was upheld by a Divisional Bench of three judges, who held that it would be "preposterous and shocking" to suppose that a man and a woman who become husband and wife according to Law should become "open and notorious evil livers" (to use the words of the 2nd Rubric of the "Communion Service") because they lived together as man and wife, and such finding was upheld by the final court of appeal, which was resorted to by the Norwich Cathedral authorities, on whom an injunction was issued at once to administer the rites of the Church to Mr. and Mrs. Bannister, who fortunately had the means to prosecute their rights through the courts of law. In knowledge of these judgments, ecclesiastical and lay, the contumacy of the local clergy becomes all the more reprehensible. The Christian public are entitled to expect that the Government will act both promptly and decisively, and let non-Christians realise that offences against the Laws of the Church are none the less actionable than offences against the Laws of State, which include Church Laws.—Yours, etc.,

QUO VADIS

Bombay Jan. 29th.

Dr. Aiyan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Madras, has returned to Madras, after an absence of nearly ten months in Europe. His Grace had undergone a serious operation and was for two months in the hospital in Holland and he had just left the Hospital when the war broke out. In an interview the Archbishop said that no one regretted more than he that a titanic struggle had been started and there was no one who could say exactly when it would end. Enormous loss of life was a sad thing to contemplate. His Grace said: "My country has right through this struggle remained neutral and up to this Holland has succeeded very well in maintaining this attitude. Like my countrymen I wish to follow this neutral policy, and you will excuse me if I refuse to commit myself to any statement with regard to the war."

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

PROGRESS IN WEST MAINTAINED.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN CARPATHIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE DEPRESSED.

MORE FEATURES OF THE NAVAL BATTLE.

The French official account of recent operations says that the Allies are advancing slowly but surely and are now constantly being reinforced. The offensive power of the armies is daily increasing. Consequently, the Allies will make their maximum efforts when they have maximum means.

A communiqué announces an important Russian victory in the Carpathians in a two days' battle from the Dukla Pass southward. The results were most important. The enemy was forced to retreat at full speed, abandoning ammunition and trenching implements.

The Germans are reported to be gathering strength for a fresh attempt on the Eastern frontier, where important developments are impending. The Russians are maintaining a steady pressure. Fighting in the vicinity of Warsaw has degenerated into siege warfare. The Germans are heavily entrenched and according to Hungarian reports, are prepared to hold out for a long time.

The latest German casualty list brings the total Prussian losses alone to about a million.

It is reported from Paris that the Turkish defeats in the Caucasus have caused deep depression in Constantinople where there is much discontent with the policy of Enver Pasha. It is believed that the expedition to Egypt will precipitate a crisis.

A strong testimony is afforded to the British gunnery in the recent North Sea naval battle by the fact that amongst the rescued Germans every class of ship was practically represented, large and small, indicating that nearly every ship was hit.

LOCAL ACTIONS.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT WRECKED IN NIEUPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.

A communiqué says:—Only local actions have occurred and all have been favourable to us.

Our infantry at Nieuport gained a footing on a great dune, and our guns wrecked a German aircraft.

On other parts of the front artillery duels have been fought. The Germans have made some infantry attacks, all of which have been repulsed.

We have everywhere conolidated our positions on the ground won.

SLOW BUT SURE PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN VICTORY IN THE CARPATHIANS.

SLOW BUT SURE.

ALLIES' CONTINUED ADVANCE.

WEATHER CONDITIONS PREVENT GREATER EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS Jan. 30.

The French official account of recent operations singles out as most important the great and costly German reverse eastward of Ypres, the still more costly reverse at La Bassee and lastly the absence of any German attack on Soissons.

On other parts of the front engagements of secondary importance have everywhere been favourable to us.

Terrible weather conditions have prevented greater efforts.

Nevertheless the Allies are advancing slowly but surely and are now constantly being reinforced. The offensive power of the armies is daily increasing. Consequently the Allies will make their maximum effort when they have maximum means. All that matters is to achieve a complete result without useless sacrifices.

The Belgian Army has been reconstituted with remarkable speed. Its artillery has given very valuable support to the French troops.

THE LA BASSEE REVERSE.

The report describes the German check at La Bassee and says:—Our British allies had to face a very violent German offensive on both the sides of the La Bassee canal. The enemy simultaneously attempted a diversion at several points on our front. Between Bethune road to La Bassee and Noulette, at eight in the morning a German battalion drove the British from their trenches in front of Cuinchy and a few minutes later Givenchy was attacked.

The enemy got a foothold in the village but immediately the British commander ordered three counter-attacks, which were supported by the fire of the French artillery, and at three in the afternoon all the trenches were retaken.

Five times the Germans returned to assault but were always repulsed and left hundreds dead on the field.

The Germans made a night attack but were repulsed. Their reverse was complete.

There had been a slight bending of the French line owing to the momentary falling back of the British but we retook the lost trench in twenty minutes. The day was a good one for the Allies.

BRITISH AT WORK.

THREE GERMAN BATTALIONS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 30.

A communiqué says:—Before Cunichy, near La Bassee, the British Army repulsed an attack by three German battalions. The enemy sustained heavy losses.

Elsewhere the day was mostly calm, with occasional artillery duels. French heavy guns bombarded the German batteries northward of Arras, and blew up the caissons. The enemy at Flirey exploded a mine with the intention of wrecking our trenches, but only succeeded in destroying their own.

COSTLY ATTACK NEAR CUINCHY.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Press Bureau states that the Germans in some force attacked near Cuinchy but were easily repulsed.

Over two hundred dead were counted in front of our trenches.

The British casualties were small.

AIRMEN ACTIVE.

BOMBS DROPPED IN GERMAN CAMPS

PARIS, Jan. 30.

Last night's communique said: "East of Soissons the Germans twice attempted to cross the Aisne but were repulsed. Several aeroplanes bombarded Dunkirk on the night of the 28th instant killing and wounding some persons. The damage to property was insignificant. Two French aeroplanes early this morning dropped numerous bombs in the enemy's camps in the region of Laon, La Fere and Soissons. A German aeroplane was brought down east of Gerbeviller to-day and aviators captured."

POWDER MAGAZINE BOMBED.

FRENCH AIRMAN'S GREAT FEAT.

PARIS, Jan. 30.

M. Pegoud, the famous looper of the loop, dropped nine bombs on a powder magazine in the Artois district with successful results.

He was subjected to such violent firing that he was nearly upset by the atmospheric disturbance.

Only a few days before M. Pegoud destroyed a captive balloon and damaged two big guns.

RUSSIAN VICTORY.

ENEMY LOSE HEAVILY IN THE CARPATHIANS.

FURTHER PROGRESS IN EAST PRUSSIA.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.

A communiqué announces an important Russian victory in the Carpathians in a two days' battle from the Dukla Pass southeastward.

The results were most important. The enemy was forced to retreat at full speed, abandoning ammunition and trenching implements.

Other successes include the capture of officers and men in the Carpathians. The numbers cannot yet be estimated. Everywhere the enemy failed. The situation in Bukhovina is unchanged.

Russian progress continues in East Prussia. Fighting is particularly fierce in the woods northward of Pilkalen and Gumbinnen.

At these points the Germans have either been repulsed or given ground. Our troops supported by sappers in the region of Borjimoff mined and dislodged the Germans.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE PASSES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.

A communique says: "There is no important change in East Prussia or on both banks of the Vistula. Fighting continues in the forest in the region north of Pillkallen and Gumbinnen. The Germans have renewed their attacks in the Borjimoff region, but were repulsed with heavy loss by a counter-attack.

We dislodged the enemy from the trenches with the bayonet, and captured several mitrailleuses.

Our progress in Galicia, on the front of the Dukla-Vyschoff passes is maintained, notwithstanding desperate Austrian resistance, except in the region of the Beskid pass, where in consequence of superior enemy forces our advance guards fell back a little on a prepared opsition. We captured on this front in the last three days 2,460 prisoners, with three guns and ten mitrailleuses.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EAST PRUSSIA,

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IMPENDING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

While the fury of the German attack on the Allies' lines in the West has spent itself after the effort to mark the Kaiser's birthday and the Germans are gathering strength for a fresh attempt, attention is now chiefly directed on the campaign in the East where important developments are impending. The Russians maintain steady pressure in East Prussia. The occupation of Pilkallen was preceded by a day's bombardment. The garrison, sustained heavy loss before it retired, and only three hundred of the civil population of 6,000 or 7,000 were found when the Russians entered.

The Russians are continuing their advance in the region of Tilsit, from north to south. It is believed that the German defences are comparatively weak. Fighting in the vicinity of Warsaw has degenerated into siege warfare. The Germans are heavily entrenched, and according to Hungarian reports are prepared to hold out for a long time.

According to a message from Bukharest, the Austro-Hungarian troops have been divided into two armies, four hundred thousand and three hundred thousand strong, which are intended to operate respectively against the Serbians and the Russians in Bukhovina. The latter Austrian force has been strengthened by strong German contingents, the German plan being completely to crush the southern offensive of the enemy in order to obtain a freer hand elsewhere. Consequently, the issue of these efforts will be fraught with the gravest consequences in the near future.

ENEMY'S NEW PLANS.

MASSING TROOPS IN THE CARPATHIANS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is stated in Petrograd that the Austrains and Germans' are massing forces in the Carpathians on a front eighty miles long. Three Bavarian corps have been definitely located in Hungary on the western border of Transylvania and south of Temesvar, in addition to six Austrian corps. The object is said to be either to meet Rumanian intervention or again to attack Serbia. It is believed that the Germans are planning an advance through Serbia with a view to a junction with the Turks.

DEEP DEPRESSION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

DISCONTENT WITH ENVER'S POLICY.

A CRISIS BELIEVED TO BE IN SIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The French papers state that the Turkish defeats in the Caucasus have caused deep depression in Constantinople, where there is much discontent with the policy of Enver Pasha.

It is also stated that Talaat Bey is no longer in harmony with the Minister of War and it is believed that the expedition to Egypt will precipitate a crisis.

TURKS' EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

CAIRO, Jan. 31.

The Turks occupy Katia, twenty-five miles north-east of Kantara, with outposts at Bir-el-Duerdar, twelve miles nearer.

Another Turkish post is at Moyaharab, twenty-five miles east of Bitter Lakes, and the third at Birmabeluk, ten miles east of Suez.

The Turks have a small post at Tor on the Red Sea.

Turkish reconnaissance on Thursday morning came into contact with the British post east of Kantara but was driven off, leaving four dead. The Turks carried off their wounded.

One Indian officer and one Indian soldier were killed. Five Gurkhas were wounded.

The enemy attacked the post at Kubri, east of Suez but were easily defeated.

Kantara is on the Suez Canal at the southern end of Lake Metzaleh.

TURKS QUIESCENT.

BRITISH SAILORS DESTROY TELEGRAPHS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

A "Daily Mail" message from Cairo states that the Turks have been quiescent since the skirmish at Kantara. The British on Sunday and Tuesday landed small parties at Alexandretta and cut six telegraph wires north and south of the town. The Turks offered no serious resistance. British sailors destroyed the telegraphs at Sidon.

SKIRMISH ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

London, January 29:—The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Mail" states that after a skirmish on the Suez Canal a dead Indian was found. It is presumed that he was a captured pilgrim, made to march before the Turks in accordance with the German practice.

TURKISH ADVANCE DOOMED TO FAILURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD. Jan. 31.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Small detachments of Turkish levies are apparently reconnoitring the eastern defences of the Suez Canal, but there is no evidence of any large force being on the move. Fears are expressed in Egypt that the enemy will not come for the punishment awaiting him as his spies have doubtless conveyed an idea of the British strength.

The report that as many as three Army Corps are marching on Egypt under Djmal Pasha is most improbable, since the destruction of the Army recently operating against the Russians has altered the Turko-German plans. A much smaller force will probably be sent for the double reason of Turkish losses against the Russians and the waterless character of the desert.

Egyptian public opinion regards any Turkish advance as doomed to failure. The generals are equal to any emergency and their troops are in splendid condition.

LATER.

The situation in Egypt is satisfactory. There is no indication of the Turkish Army advancing, small columns appear occasionally on the frontier, but only Bedouin bands raid across.

The prospect of Indian steamships having to use the Cape route is of the remotest. In the event of any operations occurring near the Canal a short delay and escort through by a cruiser is likely.

The insurance world is undisturbed; all business going on as usual.

"THAT'S FOR SCARBOROUGH."

SIDELIGHTS ON THE NORTH SEA FIGHT.

GREAT WORK BY STOKERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

An officer of the Indomitable in a letter says that all hands were ordered to be in fighting rig at half-past five on Sunday morning and breakfast was had at six.

He mentions that a Zeppelin dropped bombs on British destroyers, but a few rounds of shrapnel from the Tiger and Indomitable put the Zeppelin to flight. We passed a mine, which fortunately none touched

The Blucher was a terrible sight; she had great holes in her sides, her guns were cocked up at all sorts of impossible angles, and she was a mass of smoke.

The crew crowded the poop waiting for her to sink. Then a torpedo just missed us. It may have been the last effort of the Blucher, but as we were only forty miles from the Ems river it was more likely a submarine.

The most satisfactory thing from the Indomitable's point of view was her steaming. Everything went like clockwork.

An officer on the Lion says:—The Indomitable steamed at a rate undreamt of by the builders. Stokers off duty swarmed to the hold to help their comrades.

Sir David Beatty at the end of the action signalled:—'Well done, stokers of the Indomitable'.

A chaplain who was present at the battle writes:—The men shouted as they loaded the guns:—"That's for Scarborough! That's for baby-killers!

"Then Tipperary was sung, and the enthusiasm was intense. Divine service was held after the battle."

"The attendance was voluntary but the deck was crowded.

EVERY SHIP HIT.

TESTIMONY TO BRITISH GUNNERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

It has been ascertained that the Germans rescued in the North Sea battle represent practically every large and some of the smaller ships. This is a testimony to British gunnery.

Scores of men, horrified at the carnage, leaped into the sea, preferring death by drowning or trusting to British rescue, so great were the German losses and so terrifying the scenes. All regarded the vessels as doomed. One prisoner has become insane.

RESCUED OFFICERS GRATEFUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The reports of an action by aircraft in the North Sea on Sunday are contradictory. The change from bombing to rescues can scarcely be considered substantiated. The Arethusa's men state that the rescued officers were most grateful and insisted on giving the bluejackets watches and money.

KOLBERG SAFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

A German official report says that the Kolberg is safe.

Admiral Beatty in his preliminary report of the North Sea action stated: "German prisoners reported that the Kolberg was sunk by the over-salvoes of our squadron."

THE CUXHAVEN RAID.

ZEPPELINS HIT AND SHIPS DAMAGED.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

German prisoners taken in the North Sea battle have admitted that Zeppelins were hit in twenty seven places by the guns of the Arethusa and Undaunted in the raid on Cuxhaven, and that two ships in Cuxhaven roads were badly damaged.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

A MILLION UP TO JANUARY 21ST.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29.

The German casualty list number 141, giving casualties up to January 21st, brings the total Prussian losses alone to 988,960.

WAR FINANCE.

REVIEW BY FAMOUS BANKER

HOW LONG CAN THE ENEMY HOLD OUT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the London, City and Midland Bank, Sir Edward Holden, in an elaborate survey of the economic position of Germany, said that undoubtedly her exports would fall off to a much greater extent than her imports, and the adverse balance would have to be paid in gold.

Superhuman efforts were being made to increase the gold in the Reichsbank, which now amounted to 106 millions, but already withdrawals were taking place to pay for imports. He thought, however, that there would not be a cessation of war on account of the financial position of Germany for twelve months, or possibly longer.

Austria-Hungary was unlikely to be able to continue the war for any great length of time unless she received financial assistance from Germany.

Discussing Germany's financial mobilisation, he said that the time to test the soundness of these methods would be when the innumerable securities pledged for war purposes became redeemable. Enormous losses were then likely, for all would be indebted to the so-called war or mortgage banks, or any other of those societies which had taken securities and goods in pledge.

Surveying the history of our own measures, Sir Edward Holden paid a tribute to Mr. Lloyd George. No man, he said, could have steered us through these critical times more skilfully. The course of events had shown that the clearing banks were right before the war in pressing for an increase in currency. The situation had been saved by the issue of Treasury Notes, by customers of Banks and by the newspaper press. The times ahead might be difficult, because we had still a free market for gold which was as essential to us as to Germany or Austria-Hungary. He hoped that people during war would continue to use currency notes, allowing gold to filter to the banks, and that bankers would not hesitate to make known, as his bank had done, their gold accumulation.

UTILISING COUNTRY'S RESOURCES.

A WEIGHTY MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The General Federation of Trades Unions has made important suggestions with a view to securing the highest possible efficiency throughout the country and running everything on the best business lines.

A weighty manifesto says:—All our resources must be utilised, all wastes checked, all slackers superseded and all unscrupulous and illegal commissions ruthlessly cut out.

It emphasises that the congestion at ports is one of the causes of the housewife's burden owing to the rise of prices and says that it can be remedied by organisation and decentralisation.

The manifesto points out that some points with excellent railway facilities do not appear to be fully utilised. Loaded trucks stand for unnecessarily long periods; the railways should employ outside carting facilities and the insurance rates should be lower.

The manifesto concludes:—The British farmer would suffer no real hardship if his stock of wheat was commandeered at forty two shillings. This would moderate the price between now and the arrival of the River Plate supplies.

FOOD SUPPLIES IN BRITAIN.

CABINET COMMITTEE CONSIDERING QUESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 30.

A "Times of Ceylon" London cables say that a Cabinet Committee, Mr. Asquith presiding, is considering the question of food supplies, and the rise of prices. It is possible that the outcome will be the establishment of a bread standard.

A financial conference has been arranged to take place in Paris shortly between the representatives of the Allies. It is hoped that one result will be the resolution on the Russian exchange problem.

BRITISH GOODS ON ENEMY SHIPS.

LINES AGREE TO DELIVER UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The Norddeutsche Lloyd, Hamburg-Amerika Line, Hansa Line and Austrian Lloyd have, after long deliberations with the London Chamber of Commerce, agreed to deliver up British goods which are among the cargoes of the ships of the above-mentioned companies in Italian ports. Freight charges with an additional four per cent. will be paid. The transaction had been sanctioned by special licence of the Board of Trade.

WRECK OF THE VIKNOR.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The casualty lists show that 273 perished on the Viknor, sunk on the coast of Ireland. They included a number of Newfoundland naval reserves.

(For other War Telegrams see page 8.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(*Continued from* page 7.)

BRITISH MILITARY ACTIVITY.

FRENCH MINISTER'S ADMIRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The "Echo de Paris" has interviewed M. Augagneur on his return from his visit to England.

He crossed the Channel in a French destroyer which on the previous day in company with British vessels had been bombarding the German batteries at Nieuport and Lombartzyde.

The Minister said that the two countries were collaborating on a solid basis and spoke in enthusiastic terms of British military and naval activity.

He was much struck by the number of troops drilling and training everywhere. He said that the soldier was ubiquitous.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' FUND.

FINE RECORD OF WORK DONE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

In connection with the opening of Lady Hardinge's Hospital with five hundred beds for Indian patients, the work of the Indian Soldiers' Fund, which is maintaining the hospital, is summarised in the newspapers. The Committee have despatched to various hospitals, 25,000 articles of clothing and a thousand pounds' worth of comforts of all kinds. Further a hundred thousand garments and large supplies of tobacco, cigarettes, milk and sweets have already been sent to the Indian troops at the front, and arrangements have been made to forward weekly supply of 300,000 cigarettes, 150 pounds of tobacco, thirty cases of condensed milk, and quantities of sweetmeats, besides towels, mirrors, mufflers, cocoanut oil and cork soles. In addition to these gifts many thousand parcels have been contributed by private donors and so heavy has been the postal work in this connection that a special branch has been opened to cope with it.

SYRIAN REFUGEES.

OVER 8,000 FROM ALEXANDRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The Tennesee has already brought eight thousand Syrian refugees from Alexandria of whom four thousand are destitute. Two-thirds of the refugees are Russians, while there are seventy-five English. The Government is dealing temporarily with the situation, and feeding and quartering the refugees in different parts of the town The children are scantily clad, and funds are urgently needed to relieve distress Twelve hundred more are expected to-morrow. The Government is endeavouring to arrange their repatriation.

AUSTRIA'S GRAIN STOCKS.

GOVERNMENT TO ORGANISE A MONOPOLY.

VENICE, Jan. 29.

The Austrian Government has decided to organise a grain monopoly similar to that prevailing in Germany. The Minister of Agriculture says that the Army grain stocks will last till August, but that there will be a serious shortage of fodder.

NO CHANCE OF SEPARATE PEACE FOR HUNGARY.

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

A semi-official statement published at Petrograd in the "Bourse Gazette" considers it impracticable for either Austria-Hungary or Hungary to obtain a separate peace. Hungary would be required not only to make peace but to change sides. Austria-Hungary would be required to meet the demands of Russia, Servia, Montenegro and the Slavs within her own borders which would mean complete dismemberment.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

FINE WORK BY THE FLYING CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 28th January:—

A British loan of £5,000,000 to Roumania has been arranged.

"The Times" military correspondent, describing our position, says the front of the rival army is covered by labyrinth trenches resembling a maze in the rear and stretch many miles. Barbed wire covers the positions, while strong posts defend the villages and farmsteads, and in the rear masses of guns of all calibres complete the defence. The Flying corps proves an invaluable aid, and despite bad weather and hostile guns has only missed six days in the air since August.

The Indian Army Corps which, before the affair of the 20th December last, has been [illegible] and a half months in the trenches, were given a turn at reserve, are now again taking the place in the fighting line, and look very trim after the much-needed rest.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The opening ceremonies of the Panama Canal will probably be postponed.

ROUMANIA AND THE ALLIES.

INTERVENTION A SETTLED MATTER.

"AT THE END OF FEBRUARY AT THE LATEST."

(Later than the Mail.)

An important declaration as to the attitude of Roumania in the war was made in Paris on Jan. 9 by M. Diamandy, a member of the Roumanian Mission to France.

The occasion was a banquet organised by the Franco-Roumanian Committee, presided over by M. Paul Deschanel. M. Stephen Pichon, formerly French Foreign Minister, the Serbian, Bulgarian and Greek Ministers, the Montenegrin Consul-General, and M. Jean Richepin were among those present.

"From the shelter of her neutrality," said M. Diamandy, "Roumania has pursued her diplomatic and military preparations. At the present hour we are on the eve of very great events. And we are sure to conquer, because we are sure of the justice of our cause.

"But beyond our national ideal, and even if it had been realised we do not see how a people having international relations and a political role to play, as well as good political sense, could rest neutral without falling. Can one completely disinterest oneself from the immediate result of a war which is the gigantic collision of two principles; one the hegemony of the Germano-Magyar race, the other the principle of nationalities, a logical consequence of the principle of the rights of man.

"One could not without bitter dis-illusion lull oneself into the hope that the present war will spare the neutrals. If, in fact, the latter avoid the sacrifices of bloody battles, in the event of a German hegemony they would certainly not avoid economic slavery and notably the defeat of national liberty, which is as precious as the blood which is spilt."

"I have no official quality," said M. Diamandy, "but I am a Roumanian deputy, and I aver that at the present hour I am expressing here the opinion of all our people. We know all that we owe to France.

"The day is near when in a superb effort, all Latinity will be solid in the same struggle against that which offends our Latin civilisation and against all which would threaten it by the defeat of France We find ourselves in Paris in a moment so tragic for you and for us that it seems to me a duty all to unite to hasten the end of this carnage which has been so odiously provoked.

FEBRUARY AT LATEST.

In an interview M. Diamandy said: "Roumanian intervention,—I don't know how to insist upon it sufficiently,—is a settled matter, but I cannot say exactly when it will come about. Wars are not run on the calendar. However, I think I may state that if events do not bring about such intervention at an earlier date, it will be in February or at the end of February at the latest."

Asked for his opinion as to the possibility of Italian intervention, M. Diamandy said: "Italy has decided, in principle, to act at the same time. It is for our common good that we should both enter the field at the same time in order to secure the maximum effect. You need not doubt that the great majority of Italians are Francophile, and the courage with which the Garibaldians are fighting may be regarded as an expression of the sentiment which animates the entire Peninsula."

PERSIAN GENDARMERIE.

SWEDISH OFFICERS ORDERED TO LEAVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Swedish officers in Persia who have been for a long time unpaid have been ordered by Sweden to quit Persia by March first. Meanwhile, General Hjalmarson has received a cable from Chinese Government inviting the Swedes to re-organise the gendarmerie of China. Funds will be sent to pay for his journey to Peking to study conditions. If the Swedish Government permits, Hjalmarson may make the journey to China.

MR. MASTERMAN.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

It is reported that Mr. Masterman has resigned the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster.

CALCUTTA STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The steamship Bengali, from Calcutta, which had a fire in her hold at Vigo on January 10, had arrived at Southend with her deck cargo safe.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE MILMAN.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

The death is announced of Lieut.-General Sir George Milman.

LORD HALDANE ON COMPULSION.

"NOT YET NECESSARY."

THE SUCCESS OF VOLUNTARISM.

(Later than the Mail)

In the House of Lords, on January 8, Lord Haldane, speaking, for the Government, made an important statement about compulsory military service during the war.

Both Lord Midleton (a former Secretary for War) and Lord Selborne (a former First Lord of the Admiralty) had urged the need for more and more men at the front and had hinted that some form of compulsory service may be necessary before the requisite number of men is obtained.

Lord Haldane's reply, delivered with a gravity and slowness which indicated that his words were to be taken as a considered statement, ran as follows:—

"As to recruiting, the experience of this country in regard to voluntary enlistment has been remarkable, and there has been no unwillingness on the part of the nation to respond to our requirements.

"So far we see no reason to anticipate a breakdown in the voluntary system.

"By the common law of the country it is the duty of every subject of the realm to assist the Sovereign in repelling the invasion of its shores and in defence of the Realm. It is no novel principle. It is a duty which rests on no statute, but is inherent in our Constitution. Compulsory service is not foreign to the Constitution of the country, and given a great national emergency, I can quite conceive a state of things in which it might be our duty to resort to it.

"In time of peace it would be a bad thing, and I do not think at this moment it would be a good thing. It has not yet become a necessity or anything like it. We have great hopes that we shall be able to solve our problem without recourse to it owing to the magnificent response now being made in a time of national necessity.

"I think that the men we now get are better than the dead level we should obtain under a system of compulsory service."

GUIDED BY LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Haldane excused himself from giving full information in reply to the various questions put, on the ground that Lord Kitchener thinks such disclosures inadvisable.

"If I cannot give all the information asked for it is because there are reasons why we must be guided by our most responsible military adviser, a man of vast experience in these things and of proved wisdom. It is right to observe that no one who is not in constant contact with the modes of procedure of general staffs can quite realise how much in these modern times can be got from the merest scraps of information. For that reason I am very anxious to be guided by the man at the helm. Therefore if I adopt a tone of reticence I do so after consultation with the statesman and soldier by whom I am guided.

"Lord Selborne alluded to the tremendous nature of the war. I entirely agree. I once hoped that war would be avoided, but there were those who wished otherwise, and while I hoped that the more peaceful party in Germany might prevail, I was yet aware of the extraordinary extent to which military notions had laid hold of the minds of that people.

A COLOSSAL TASK.

"Now the task in front of us is colossal. We are fighting for nothing less than our lives, in circumstances which make it the duty of every Englishman to put everything in the world he possesses, everything that he values, into the scale to ensure success, and I am sure there is not one of us, whatever his position, who would flinch in the slightest from the duty he owes to his country and to his deepest self. (Cheers.)

"No victory will be sufficient which does not preclude a recurrence of the situation which now confronts us. This is not a war which can be brought to a finish in a week, a month, a year, or possibly in two years; therefore it would be unwise to lay down now any broad sequence of operations.

"Possibly, as compared with Continental nations, we had rather neglected the application of scientific industry to war, but we have now been awakened to a sense of our deficiencies in that respect. Have we a 'thinking department'? We have but so, unfortunately, have other armies.

"I am glad that there has been appreciation of the obligation which not only we, but our Allies, are under to the British Navy for having established that remarkable control of the sea, which with comparatively little loss so far to our commerce or to our supplies has enabled not only us but our Allies to carry on matters in a way which it would be impossible to achieve without the Navy."

THE 42-CENTIMETRE GUN.

He spoke of the German 42-centimetre gun, of the marvellous secrecy which surrounded its manufacture, and of the decoration given to the German professor who invented it. The Allies were left behind, but since we had discovered the type of these guns and the ideas embodied in them we were certainly not far behind. Efforts were now being made, regardless of expense, by the most expert people in England to produce what should be a satisfactory equivalent of the gun. "Shot, shell, rifle—whatever it be in military equipment, our position is very much better than it was a little time ago. No gains are being spared; no part of the resources of the nation neglected for the purpose of getting the good organisation which is required to bring our task to a successful conclusion." (Cheers.)

LONDON LETTER.

TRADE OUTLOOK GOOD.

IMPROVEMENT EXPECTED THIS YEAR.

RE-OPENING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The duration of the war is discussed by our correspondent, who hazards the opinion that the war will have been carried into the enemy's country by June, in which case the trade outlook for the next few months is encouraging.

The Stock Exchange has been re-opened, but the restrictions prevent any speculative dealing. On the other hand purely investment business is broadening, and the tone on the whole has been distinctly encouraging.

There has been an unexpected rise in the price of bread, due to heavy freight charges caused by the shortage of tonnage, and the suggestion is made that the German prisoner ships should be sold to the shipping firms.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

In numerous prophecies of an earlier termination of the war than the pessimistic have foretold, I have tried to state facts as are obtainable without prejudice and ignore extraneous arguments. It is possible that the unexpected will happen, or that Germany may have resources or power of resistance unrevealed. But I think not, and in judging business prospects of the world generally and Great Britain in particular, I am assuming that the war will at any rate have been carried into the enemy's country by June. If that proves to be the case the trade outlook within the next few months is encouraging. Money resources are working like a great tidal wave. At the outset of the war the United States was our debtor to a vast extent. I mentioned last week that requirements for the equipment of Kitchener's great army, to say nothing of other necessaries hitherto obtained from Germany, may shift the balance, and we may actually be in the debt of our American friends. On the other hand, we shall have to supply funds to Belgium, to some extent to France and perhaps to Russia. The re-building of the devastated land of the gallant Belgians will entail the import of many articles of manufacture that can be supplied by England, and despite the known thrift and resource of the French people, application will no doubt be made to England over the restoration of that portion of our Ally's territory that the Huns have laid waste. So the financial tidal wave that has hitherto flowed from London to New York will ebb towards the Continent. Glancing round the business world, conditions seem ripe for trade revival and the employment of capital so soon as the progress of the Allies has been enough to create sufficient confidence in the minds of capitalists; both great and small. Here at home there is any amount of financial resource and money awaiting employment. Apart from what I have said about the north-west of Europe, manufacturers and other men of business will be busy taking advantage of Germany's predicament to supply our Home markets with many of the commodities that have been supplied by our Teutonic foes under the protection of State aid. The United States can supply most things that are wanted in this world, and, as that country has now not only a sound banking system but tends more and more to open her ports to a system of free trade, that will develop an active exchange of goods for the great demands for necessaries that we are now making on her. America will no doubt take some hand in assisting Belgium and other countries with money for the restoration of their cities and industries. This is important to us, for it will relieve the strain on our own money market, and prevent rates rising too high at a time when capitalists will be in a mood to help home enterprises. It is some years since the trade outlook for the United States was as favourable as at the present time. That other great business country of the West, Argentina, also seems to be recovering from the hard times that have distinguished the last year, and there is every prospect of a great improvement in her trade during 1915. Mexico is still a troubled quarter, but in Brazil there are signs of a silver lining to the cloud that has recently hung over that country.

DEMAND FOR INDIAN COMMODITIES.

As regards your country, the feeling over here is decidedly optimistic. The reports we had of the monsoon laid the seeds of this bright outlook. The worst of the cotton trouble has been experienced and the improvement of trade in the West must lead to demand for the numerous commodities for which India is noted. There are reasons for anticipating improved conditions in Canada and Australia. Of course everything depends on the progress of the war, but not only is the present position favourable to the allies, but it becomes more and more evident that Germany has made miscalculations all along the line.

STOCK EXCHANGE RE-OPENED.

Since my last letter the London Stock Exchange has re-opened its doors to members; under restrictions that I have already explained. It must be noted that the House closes at 3 o'clock and, after that hour, the Committee has forbidden dealings either inside or outside the Exchange. It can be well imagined that the conditions are not calculated to encourage much activity. The names of about two hundred "alien" members and clerks were posted up under the new regulations.

When the Stock Exchange was first opened on Monday morning the attendance seemed quite encouraging in view of the number of members who are "on service," and others known to be employed on business more lucrative at the moment. But as I write the attendance has fallen off. The restrictions under which the members work at the present time make speculative business quite impossible and, of course, such a thing as open bidding of one jobber against another is out of the question. As a result some of the most enterprising and energetic members find no business that may be regarded as within the province. On the other hand purely investment dealing is broadening. On Monday the total orders executed amounted to one thousand while yesterday it had risen to twice that number. The tone, on the whole, has been decidedly encouraging; a feature has been the number of small investment dealings. This small business yesterday was the feature, although during the afternoon the new war loan was dealt in on a considerable scale. The Stock Exchange Committee has still the accounts of about twenty members in process of arrangement, remaining from those that were handed over to it when the crisis arose in July.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

The Bank of England's weekly return is chiefly notable for the number of private deposits. These were up five and a quarter millions on balance. On the other hand the payment of Government dividends and other disbursements caused a falling off of three millions in the Government deposits. This falling off would have been more marked had not funds been received on account of the War Loan and Revenue receipts. The portion of reserve to liabilities was reduced by 5/8 per cent.

BRITAIN'S FINANCES.

Our most "hating," though not our most "hated" enemy, Germany is still assuring the world of her financial resources. In matters of finance, it is never a good sign to boast. But figures speak for themselves and I question whether many of your readers realise what Great Britain has done in the past year to reveal her vast resources. During 1914 the amount of capital publicly subscribed, exclusive of Treasury Bills, has been £531,753,000 as compared with £248,287,000 in 1913, which then showed an increase of nearly £40.000,000 as compared with 1912. As to paid-up capital it amounted to nearly £300,000,000 exclusive of Treasury Bills. Purchases during the year show equally striking example of our resources. From Colonial and Foreign sources as much as 600 million pounds worth of goods. The great point to remember when considering these figures is that there has not been any strain put on the resources of the country, most of the expenditure being met out of income. It is true that more money is owing from various quarters abroad than was the case twelve months ago and our traders have smaller stocks of goods: a position inevitable under the circumstances. But against this must be reckoned the fact that the seventy millions of gold that the Bank of England holds is more than double that in hand at the beginning of 1914.

THE PRICE OF BREAD.

An unexpected rise has taken place in the price of bread. It is not on such a scale as to cause serious inconvenience, but reminds our people that, despite the splendid manner in which our Navy seized command of the high seas at the opening of the war, we must be prepared for unexpected shocks. There is no need to pay attention to ridiculous rumours that people are taking advantage of the war to force up the prices of wheat; nor need the statement that France is making calls on our wheat supply concern us. There is little doubt that dearer bread must find its explanation in the shipping world. Until Germany's marauding cruisers were driven from the seas insurance was a ticklish problem, and rates are still high. This should be remedied, for the danger to our shipping is very slight. Freight charges are high owing to shortage of tonnage, due among other things to the number of boats the Government took over for various services in connection with the war. It is now proposed that we should sell the various German prisoner boats within our ports to our shipping firms as quickly as possible; the idea of keeping them for exchange is absurd especially as we have set our minds on fighting Germand to the finish.

RECOVERY OF COMMERCE.

The recovery of our commerce revealed by the Board of Trade returns for last month is more remarkable than may at first seem to be the case for the figures do not include those imports bought in connection with War Office requirements. They show a striking recovery from the shock caused to our trade by the declaration of war at the end of July last. The total amount of foreign and colonial trade amounted to 99¾ millions pounds as compared with 86¼ millions in November. The recovery of trade is even more noticeable when we go into details and realise that the total of imports is the largest, with the exception of one month, during the year. It is here that the importance of the announcement that war imports, so far as our country is concerned, are not included; especially when we realise that so many merchants who would in peace times have been engaged in importing ordinary wares are at present devoting their time to war contracts. Not much importance should be attached to the inclusion of war imports for our Allies in the figures, for although a considerable trade in this direction is being done through England, the falling off in the normal trade on behalf of the Allies is of course very considerable.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Council of Princes.

The Indian Patriot:—While the desire is genuine so far as many English people are concerned, there are men nearer home who would, under the guise of adding to the privileges of the Princes, spite the people through them. The proposal to constitute a Council of Princes to advise the Government of India in matters of internal administration is exactly of this nature. We hope that it will not be countenanced by any responsible statesman. If it is necessary to confer on the Princes greater marks of confidence and respect, there are many other ways of doing it than by inviting them to participate in affairs which do not concern them and in which they do not feel any interest. Many of them do not know, and a large number of them do not care to know, how a policy or measure affects the inhabitants of India. But they are keenly conscious of their own rights and dignity as Ruling Princes, and most of them are also well acquainted with their duties. What they want is that better respect should be shown to them even in matters of mere formality; and their rights within their own states should also be respected. Lord Curzon posed as an autocract in his relations with the Princes, and he even dispensed with the forms of respect which used to be shown to them before.

Komagata Maru Affair.

"New India":—The Committee have clearly failed to grasp the motive which animated the leaders of the "Maru" expedition. On their own showing, their findings about Gurdit Singh are based on imperfect data. It is unsafe and unfair, on the basis of such data, to label Gurdit Singh's motive as mercenary or dishonest. It was believed at the time that the real object of the expedition was to challenge the legality of the Canadian law of immigration; and the Committee have not succeeded in producing one jot or tittle of evidence, properly so called, evidence which would be accepted in a Court of Law, to disprove—or even seriously challenge—this contention. Gurdit Singh's was admittedly a campaign of passive resistance; and although the propriety and wisdom of the course he adopted are open to question, the quantum of *ex parte* evidence relied on by the Committee grievously fails to condemn him as a traitor. There were allegations of violence made against the immigrants while they were at Vancouver. But, apart from this, the campaign of the Sikh immigrants is practically on all fours with the passive resistance movement of Mr. Gandhi and his men in South Africa. Why, then, condemn the one, and applaud the other?

The Source of the Nile.

The "Pataliputra" draws attention to the fact that the Hindus had discovered the source of the Nile in ancient times. In fact, Capt. Speke (of the Indian Army) who rediscovered the source of the great river for modern world actually followed, as he acknowledges in his journal, the tract indicated by the Hindu Geographers, and it was by following the Puranic description of the river Great Krishna of the Kusha-Duipa that he arrived at the true source of the Nile—the Lake Amara or the Victoria Nyanza lying in the regions still called Amara where Captain Speke made his famous travels. The source of the Nile had remained a puzzle to the European world down to the time of Captain Speke. About 60 years before him Lieut. Wilford had already made a map out of the Puranas shewing the course of the river Great Krishna through the Kush-Duipa or the continent of "Kusha"—the ancient native name of Abyssia. This map was utilised by Capt. Speke "Pataliputra" suggests that the word "Nile" (Nila), which has remained a riddle to European Geographers, is another Sanskrit name for the Great Krishna, and apparently the Hindu travellers and merchants carried the name to Egypt whence it migrated to foreign lands. An Arab Geographer alone pointed out that the name Nila was a Hindu word meaning Indigo.

Official and Personal.

The following attended the Government House dinner at the State Bungalow, on Saturday night:—The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Davar; The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael and Mrs. Carmichael; The Hon. Mr. G. W. Hatch and Mrs. Hatch; Captain W. Lumsden and Mrs. Lumsden; Mr. P. E. Percival; Mr. G. D. French; Mr. John Wallace; Mr. Erward F. Underwood; Mr. P. R. Cadell; Major A. J. Vernon Betts and Mrs. Betts; Major W. H. Dickinson and Mrs. Dickinson; Captain P. D. Saxton; Captain E. Pender Cudlip and Mrs. Cudlip; Captain B. Lamb and Mrs. Lamb; Captain H. C. B. Mitchell; Mr. R. D. Sethna; Lieut. P. T. Hogan; Lieut. N. Underhill; Lieut. I. C. Wilson; Mr. F. W. Gerrard; Mr. H. M. Haslehust; Mr. J. W. Rowland; Mr. L. Barraclough; Mr. Claude Batley; Mr. F. Portlock and Mrs. Portlock; Mr. H. Campbell; Mr. K. Hewlett and Mrs. Hewlett; Mr. Turner Laing and Mrs. Laing; Mr G. C. Plinston and Mr. J. M. Framji Patel. The House party included the Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood, and their Excellencies and staff.

At the fourth Session of the South Indian Ministers' Conference the following resolution among others was passed:—"In view of the fact that the work of the so-called Pentecostal Mission has proved detrimental to the life and welfare of the Churches wherever it has made its appearance, this Conference is of opinion that the pulpits and platforms of our churches should not be opened to those who are connected with that Mission." It was also resolved that the Conference should find ways and means for publishing pamphlets expounding the erroneous teaching of that Mission.

HIGH COURT.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

EX PARTE DECREE FOR DIVORCE CHALLENGED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

PUTLIBAI V. PESTONJI S. HORMASJI.

The hearing of the rule taken out by the defendant calling upon the plaintiff Putlibai to show cause why the ex-parte decree for divorce obtained by her on 10th October, 1914, should not be set aside on the ground of collusion between the parties, was resumed on Saturday. Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant in support of the rule. Mr. Davar, Mr. Desai and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff to show cause against the rule.

On Thursday, his Lordship had ordered Mr. J. S. Khergamvala and Mr. Darasha to put in their affidavits. Mr. Davar stated to his Lordship that the affidavits had been put in by Mr. Khergamvala and by Mr. Darasha. Counsel read the affidavit of Mr. Phiroz Ratnagar (who was alleged by the defendant to have acted as the plaintiff's agent in bringing about the alleged arrangement as to costs) and the additional affidavits ordered to be put in. In an affidavit made by the defendant, he challenged the ex-parte decree for divorce on the following ground, viz., collusion between the parties. He said that the collusion consisted in this, that an arrangement had been arrived at between the defendant (through his agent Mr. D. M. Madan, Advocate) and the plaintiff (through her agents Mr. Khergamvala and Mr. Ratnagar, her brothers), that it was agreed that the defendant was not to pay the costs of the divorce proceedings and also that the plaint was to be amended by omitting the name of the office of Messrs. Queen and Saxby, as being the place where the alleged adultery on which the plaintiff relied, took place. He submitted that it was on account of the above-mentioned arrangement that he did not defend the suit. As the plaintiff had backed out of that agreement and pressed for costs (viz Rs. 1,755 and odd) of the suit, he took out this rule, alleging that the ex-parte decree was a collusive one.

In support of the defendant's case, Mr. Madon, Advocate of this High Court, had made an affidavit. His affidavit was to the effect that there was no doubt that an arrangement as to costs as alleged by the defendant was arrived at between the plaintiff (through her agents Mr. Khergamvala and Mr. Ratnagar) and the defendant (through himself). Mr. Madon further stated in his affidavit that there was also an arrangement between them that the plaint should be amended by omitting the name of Messrs. Queen and Saxby's office where the adultery was alleged to have been committed by the defendant. As against these two affidavits on behalf of the defendant, there were the affidavits of the plaintiff herself, her brother Mr. Khergamvala, her cousin, Mr. Phiroz Ratnagar, her solicitor, Mr. Darasha and one Virbaiji Hormasji Gai. Mr. Ratnagar in his affidavit stated that Mr. Madon's anxiety to bring about a compromise was on account of his (Madon's) friendship with Byramji (Pestonji's brother). He had never let Madon believe either by word or deed that he was the plaintiff's agent. He denied that the decree was arrived at by collusion between himself, Mr. Khergamvala and Mr. Madon. The part played by him was at the request of the defendant. Mr. Khergamvala in his affidavit stated that whenever he met Mr. Madon he said that he could not say anything without consulting his sister. He had no talk with Mr. Madon about any personal belongings of the defendant. He had no talk with Madon about costs also. No promises were given to Mr. Madon. As to the amendment of the plaint he told him he had nothing to do with it, as it was a matter for the plaintiff's solicitor. Mr. Darasha refused to amend the plaint. The idea of getting a collusive decree never once entered his mind. He never gave up the idea of taking costs from the defendant. Mr. Madon's story was false and imaginary. An undertaking never to take costs was never given by them. He asked Mr. Darasha to ask for costs from the defendant at the request of his sister.

Mr. Darasha stated in his affidavit that he took instructions personally from the plaintiff. He saw Mr. Madon on two occasions. He told him that he was not charitably disposed towards the defendant. He declined to accede to Mr. Madon's request "re" the amendment of plaint. After the decree the plaintiff sent words with her brother to make demands for the costs. There was no arrangement to give up costs.

Mr. Davar submitted that the only point his Lordship was concerned with was the alleged arrangement between the plaintiff and the defendant, or between the accredited agents of the two parties, by which the defendant was prevented from defending this case. The defendant had a right of appeal and also a right of review within 20 days. The procedure followed now was quite wrong and out of time. The proper person to intervene was not the party who had taken part in the collusion. The King's Proctor in England and the Advocate-General in India were the proper persons to intervene in such a matter.

The Judge:—Is that point worth taking?

Mr. Davar:—I am merely pointing it out to your Lordship.

On merits, the whole case of collusion depended on the affidavit of Mr. Madon. (Counsel read some portions from Mr. Madon's affidavit observing that he was apparently under an hallucination). On Mr. Madon did not say anywhere in his affidavit that he understood Messrs. Khergamvala and Ratnagar to be acting as the plaintiff's agents. Nowhere was there any suggestion as to costs. Mr. Madan took upon himself to see that the undertaking was carried out. He came here, again told Mr. Darasha about the amendment of the plaint and again told Mr. Darasha that if the plaint was not amended, the plaintiff would be prosecuted at the instance of the Zoroastrian Conference. When the plaintiff came to realise costs, he came forward and put in an affidavit containing most damaging statements about himself. What was the collusion the defendant had established? Was there a single allegation that the plaintiff knew anything about this? Did Mr. Ratnagar ever profess to act as the plaintiff's agent? Besides why was not the arrangement as to costs suggested at the end of the case? The whole of this was a subsequent afterthought, brought with a view to avoid paying costs.

Mr. Jinnah read to the Court the defendant's affidavit in reply to the new affidavits put in on Friday.

Mr. Jinnah said it seemed to him that Mr. Darasha was kept at arm's length when this arrangement was brought about. His Lordship had first of all to consider whether there was a collusion or not. The whole question was whether his client was or was not prevented from coming and making my defence. Mr. Ratnagar admitted that there were negotiations; he pressed the plaintiff's people but said he was not her agent. The affidavit of Mr. Khergamvala—he did not mean to show any disrespect to a member of the Bar—was not a true version.

The Judge:—His statements are precise and to the point. He does not enter into a discussion of metaphysical questions

Continuing Counsel said that the facts were before his Lordship and there was no doubt that the arrangement alleged by the defendant was arrived at between the parties. Each party was a party to it and must take the consequences.

The Judge:—You say that the husband did not want to part from his wife; the wife did not want to part from her husband. You say that parents insisted on their separation. That was the most sinful thing to do, if what you say is correct. Parsi marriage is not a civil marriage; it is a marriage, sacred and sanctified by religious ceremonies.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that the only issue was whether there was an arrangement of this sort or not. If his Lordship's answer was in the affirmative his Lordship should make the rule absolute.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Unvala, Pherozeshah and Papa.

FLOODS AT SALISBURY.

Photo by Topical Press.

The photograph shows the interior of Salisbury Cathedral flooded. Such a thing has never been known before.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A GURU.

SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

KASHIBHAI JETHABHAI AND THREE OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

These were three appeals against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. Four persons were chargd with the murder of one Bawa Mansukhdas Samaldas, and were sentenced under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code to transportation for life.

The story for the prosecution was to the effect that the four accused formed a conspiracy for the purpose of killing Mansukhdas, and were all present at the time of the murder. The village of Sundalpur appears to be in a very factious condition. False cases and harassing cases always cropped up there. The accused and the deceased belonged to this village, and the deceased was the patron and guru of the second, third and fourth accused, and seemed to have been particularly fond of the accused, Shiva and Ranchhod. It appared that the first accused, Kashibhai, and the deceased were on very bad terms because the deceased had been mainly instrumental in launching security proceedings against him. He believed that the deceased had taken improper steps in this matter by sending anonymous applications. There was a man in the village called Kashi Amtha who was persumably the friend of the deceased. The field of Kashi Amtha was to be sold in execution of a decree. It was put up to auction and among the bidders were the deceased and the first accused, who was outbidden. Before confirmation of the sale, the deceased entered into an arrangement with Kashi Amtha as to a mortgage on the field and for this reason the deceased and others went to Umreth to register the deed. From there the deceased went to Ahmedabad. There he was joined by the third accused, to whom he had to pay some money. Next morning he was found dead in the limits of Becharia, a village, which is situated on the road from Umreth to Sundalpur.

The defence theory was that some villagers hostile to the accused, and friendly with the deceased, implicated them to get rid of his enemies. The first accused, in court, stated that the case against him was entirely false, and he was quite innocent. False evidence was got up against him out of enmity. The second and the third accused who are brothers, stated in their defence that they had not committed any offence and they knew nothing of the murder. The fourth accused stated that he had committed no offence. The evidence against him was entirely got up.

The Sessions Judge in convicting the accused observed: "There are some obvious difficulties about witnesses, but I do not see any symptoms of tampering with them. It is to be remembered that in Kaira and particularly in a factious Kaira village it is only such people who will give evidence. And in fact the conditions of rural life are such that almost everybody is capable of being represented as being the enemy of every one else. I am not at all clear as to the motive or circumstances which led to this man's death. There are some things which tend to show that it was a premeditated killing, the deceased being betrayed by persons whom he considered to be his friends. There are other matters which seem to show that it was not premeditated."

Their Lordships after dealing with the evidence exhaustively in their judgment came to the conclusion that it was not trustworthy. The convictions were based on evidence which was fundamentally untrustworthy, and therefore they must be set aside.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, with Mr. Ratanlal Ranchoddas, appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY'S CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* SHRIDHAR K. KOTHAVLE, MALHAR G. KOTHVLE AND RUPCHAND SARUPCHAND.

The trial of the first accused for criminal breach of trust as a banker, and of the second and third accused for aiding and abetting him was continued on Saturday. The first accused was further charged with regard to falsifying certain documents, namely, certain entries in the account of the third accused with the Bank. The details of the charges were mentioned in our columns on Saturday.

Mr. Nicholson, who appeared for the Crown, with Mr. Kaikhusroo Talyarkhan in opening the case to the jury, said that the Bombay Banking Company commenced business on the 24th January, 1896. Next year, Messrs. Apte & Co., which consisted of two partners, were made secretaries, treasuries and agents of the Bank, by a special agreement, as they had done much in setting the Bank on its feet. Subsequently, one Vaidya and the first accused were added as partners. By this time the Aptes had disappeared, and the first accused became the secretary, treasurer and agent of the Bombay Banking Company, and the whole duty of management was entrusted to him. In about 1912, the Bank began to get into considerable difficulties, and so heavy did these difficulties become that in October, 1912, there was a determined run on the Bank so that on the 17th October the Bank had to close its doors. As soon as the Bank closed its doors; the directors had frequent meetings to consider how the Bank should be set up again. They were surprised to find that numbers of accounts were heavily overdrawn without security. The account which the jury was now concerned with was that of the third accused which commenced on 5th September, 1912, with a debit entry. Counsel's submission was that in respect of the opening of account accused No. 1 did it. Counsel then gave particulars of this account which closed on the 25th September, 1913. All the time the account was in debit, and in 13th February, 1913, the debit standing against him was Rs. 9,918. On the 25th September, the account closed with a debit entry of Rs. 19,502. The difference between the two sums Rs. 9,583 had gone out of the Bank. There was five items aggregating to a sum of Rs. 41,500 credited to the account. The whole of this, was bogus, and this sum should be added to the nine thousand which had gone out. The whole sum coming to Rs. 51,083 had gone out of the Bank, through the mal-practice of the first accused assisted by the second and third accused. When the directors found the account overdrawn they determined to get some security from persons to whose account it stood.

Counsel then detailed a scheme by which a motor concern belonging to the accused who was introduced to the directors as a man from Wai and said by him to be worth Rs. 56,000 was to be purchased by the Bank for Rs. 25,000, the balance to be credited to the Bank's account. They asked accused No. 1 whether the story about this motor concern was correct, and on the strength of his assurance that it was they agreed to accept the whole motor-concern.

Counsel then referred to a letter which was discovered, written by No. 1 to No. 3 to the effect that he had sold his Motor Co. at Wai to the third accused Rupchand Sarupchand. The significant thing about this letter was that it was written on 24th October, 1913, but was dated the 8th August 1913, at about the time when these transactions were put through. When the time came to take account, the 3rd accused never had Rs. 45,000 or anything like that amount. He was only a small grocer living at Wai, carrying on a small commission business and by no means a wealty man. He had no money and could not have purchased this concern.

Counsel then stated how this case originated. He said that one Sudurudin wished to obtain an advance of Rs. 5,000, from the Bank. He went to the first accused and asked him to lend him some money. The first accused also wanted money for the Bank and if Sudurudin would sign a hundi for Rs. 10,000, so that Sudruduin would have Rs. 5,000 and the Bank Rs. 5,000. Sudurudin signed four hundis for Rs. 2,500 and asked the 1st accused to endorse them.

The first accused then asked Sudurdin to sign a document which he represented to be a receipt for hundis Sudurdin believed it and signed the document. The Hundis could not be discounted and remained with the Bank, subsequently Sudurdin received a notice to pay up. Rs. 10,000 on these hundis and Sudrudin astounded went straight to the police. The document represented to be a receipt for Hundis was found to be a receipt for Rs. 10,000 which Sudrudin had never received.

Proceedings were instituted and in the course of these inquiries hundis to the extent of Rs. 60,000 endorsed by different people who would be called and apparently discounted at the Bombay Banking Co. were found. Each man discounted three hundis and each hundi was for Rs. 5,000. Each man therefore would be indebated to the extent of Rs. 15,000. They also were surprised to receive notice. The whole thing, continued counsel, "was a swindle." These hundis were also folded up and these four persons were asked to sign. At first they refused but No. 2 explained that it was only a "laiky pass",—a document of respectibility which No. 1 wanted and it was merely to certify to his fitness and respectibility (with regard to the purchase and sale of the motor concern). Upon this these people made the signature on documents which developed into hundis which were discounted in the Bank and they received notice from the liquidator for a claim of Rs. 15,000 each. In order to make it appear that Rs. 15,000 had been handed out of the Bank in cash, they had to write up a book that monies had been paid in. The process was this:—The first accused discounted the three hundis for Rs. 15,000 which it was supposed to have paid out of the Bank to this person. As a matter of fact, had not paid out anything therefore he had Rs. 15,000 in his possession with him to dispose of as he chose.

He made credit entries in various accounts and on July 28 he credited the account of the third accused for Rs. 2,500. All vouchers and documents required for a pecca transaction were written up under the instructions of the first accused. But not a pie passed to any one at all. The whole thing was purely and simply a book entry and the effect was that the third accused's account which stood to debit to the extent of Rs. 48,213-13 reduced to Rs. 45,11. and the debit balance of the Bank reduced.

On August 2nd, 1913, they found a debit entry of Rs. 48,213-13 to his account. Another bogus transaction was put through three hundis of Rs. 5,000 each endorsed by Chunilal Sunderlal was discounted. Therefore Rs. 15,000 were debited to Chunilal, and Rs. 13,000 were credited to Rupchand's account and Rs. 2,000 went to the Wai Motor Car Co. The account of Rupchand was now. Rs. 35,213-13 and looked considerably better.

On August 14, 1913, there was a debit entry of Rs. 35,005 odd and Rs. 21,000 were credited to Rupchand's account. Five hundis were endorsed by Balapa Baimukud and also two other hundis and Rs. 25,000 were discounted in the book.

The papers which these unfortunate men had endorsed were filled up in the Bank. On 5th Sept., 1913, Rs. 18,546-13-11 was the debit balance in No. 3's account. On 6th September 1913, Rs. 5,000 were credited to him which reduced the debit balance to Rs. 13,546-13-11. The four witnesses would say that all that part of the transaction were put through by accused No. 2.

As to Sudrudin's hundis, accused No. 2 wrote a letter to No. 1 on 6th September (the letter was anti-dated 4th September) saying that he was sending Rs. 9,000 to the Bank.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin objected to Mr. Nicholson's opening Sudrudin's matter, as that transaction resulted in the conviction of No. 1 After some discussion his Lordship asked Mr Nicholson to keep the matter out of his opening address.

Mr. Nicholson, continuing, said that No. 3 must have known that he had a banking account. A person could not write a hundi unless he had a banking account otherwise it woul not be accepted and No. 3 did write such hundis. Some of these hundis were signed by accused No. 2 which showed that No. 2 knew that No. 3 had an account in Bombay. No. 2 must explain how he came to write hundis in No. 3's name for at first sight it did not appear to be honest. No. 3 was operating on an account on which he had no right to operate.

Counsel then explained what "khokhas" (spent hundis) meant. No notice was sent to endorsers but when the khokhas were cashed they were sent to drawers and not a single one in the present case had been sent to No. 3, and a great number of them were found with No. 1 A letter would be proved to show that No. 1 instructed No. 2 to get these hundis signed in the manner they had been.

Several witnesses were then called for the Crown.

WITH THE SERVIAN ARMY.

Photo by Topical Press.

Funeral of soldiers who fell in the battle of Goutchivo.

A Bengal press communique states that a further grant of Rs. 10,000 has been made from the Imperial Indian Relief Fund to the District Charitable Society for the relief of distress in Calcutta due to unemployment which is the result of the war.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY 1ST FEBRUARY, 1915.

Before The Honourable The Chief Justice and The Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.
In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

41-14—741-13—Payne and Co. Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Essak Sulleman Patka, Ard H D and Co.

37-14—703-13—Dapuiary F and D, Bhimji Muljl Raval and anr v Turner Morre and Co a firm, Crawford B and Co.

34-14—731 M J 13—M K R B and Co. Carl William Grant Gay v Mercey Eliseh Gay and anr.

42-14—732-13—Little and Co, Pranlal Kahandas Joshipura v Karrimbhoy Peer Mahomed and Co a firm and ors, Muiji and Th.

47-14—1145-13—M & K B and Co, Jiovario Gorio v Pandaji Rowji, Mulla and M.

32-14—909-13—Smetham B and Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Mistri v Ardeshir Cawasji Mistri and ors, M & K B and Co, Sm B and Co

43-14—672-13—Matu J and M, Haridas Premji v Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai A and G, Log G W and Co.

45-14—672-13—Log G W and Co, Naribadabai widow v Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai A and G, Matu J and M.

26-14—42-14—Payne and Co, Khimji Assur Virji v The Fraser Ice Factory Co Ld, M B Chothia.

48-14—261-13—Shroff D and D, Prithiraj Jethmal a firm v Amrsing Gumansing and anr, Sabnis and G.

50-14—In Re Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in re The Indian Specie Bank Ld in Liquidation—Payne and Co, Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla v C A Patwardhan and ors, Dhanjishaw and B, Bhai A and G, Little and Co.

51-14—269-14—Nadirsha and D. Ramchandra Vinayak Oka v Ramcoover Surajmal, Captain and V.

S C 52-14—340-14—Dapuiary F and D, Gokaldas Jadhowji v Harjiwan Virji and ors, Little and Co.

54-14—972-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Mavraj v Jethalal Mugaldal, Muiji and Th.

25-14—104-14—M B Chothia, The Fraser Ice Factory Ld (in Liquidation) v Haji Gulam Mahomed a firm, Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court, No. 40.
At 5-30.
For Consent Decree.

1029-13. Tyabji D. & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai and ors., Madhowji K. & C. Part heard.

C. C. 1195-14. Madhowji K. & C., Lalji Govindji a firm, v. The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld., Dapuiary F. & D. Part heard, 21-1-15.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

800-14—Muiji and Th, Sunderbai widow v Damodar Narayn and ors, Mans H M and Co, Part heard.

58-12—Sirca D and D, Pittaraj Jethmal a firm v Bank Chandersingh and ors, Sabnis and G, Part heard, 24-1-14.

12-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein v Cassambhai Tharvoodi and ors, Payne and Co, Matu J and M, M & K B and Co, Jen S M and H, Part heard, 15-1-15.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1086-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Benna Bettiji v Kanji Mowji and anr, Lugton & W and Co, Little and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

1050-09—Ragh N and Co, Gordhandas Girdhardas a firm v Chilmusetty Sabhasetty and anr, Pocha and Co.

Short Causes.

1426-14—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Comn. Corpn. Ld v Damaniai Parbhuram Gajjar, M & K B and Co.

1461-14—Patell and Ez, Bai Banubai v Naderscha Jamsetji Davar, Forbes and Co.

Long Causes.

879-14—Mulla & Mulla Parbhudas Laldas & anr v. Madhawrao Shivshnaker Esq. Edg. G. W & Co.

782-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm v Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

815-14—Amin and D, Maneklal Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smetham B and Co.

S C Ct 96/4219-14—Amin and Desai, Nanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Nanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.
For Consent Decree.

1080-14—Man. H & Co. Ahmed Haji Mahomed v. Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed & ors Payne & Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1032-10. Wadia G. & Co., Harivallabhdas Kashedas v. Kanaylal Jeynarayen & ors., Tyabji D. & Co.

832-14—Jehangir M & S Dammoo Posoo v. Balkrishna Dharma Tarya S M B & Co Part Heard 28-1-15.

L A Refree 2-14—E F Nicholson in-re-Government v. Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata K & G & ors Mulla & Mulla Little & Co.

Commercial Cause.

1309-14—Judah & S. Nissim Isaac Bekhor v. Messrs. Haji Sultanali Slustary & Co. a firm Malvi J & M.

Long Causes.

501-14. Mulla & Mulla, Saiarally Ebrahim & anr. v. Messrs. Volkart Bros., and ors., a firm, Payne & Co.

571-12. Sahare & G., Ahmed Jamal & anr. v. Mahomed Ibrahim & ors., Mulla & M.

467-14. Dubash & Co., Shamji Vallabhji v. Karsondas Premji, Payne & Co.

1194-13. Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, v. Choti widow & ors., Daph. F. & D., Little & Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

247-14. Mulla & M., Khatezabai widow, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla, Shroff D. & D.

1210-14—Matu J & M The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Mulji Dullabhji Ved & anr Amin & Desai Mulla & Tha.

233-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

581-14—Little & Co. Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria & ors. v. Volkart Bros a firm Payne & Co.

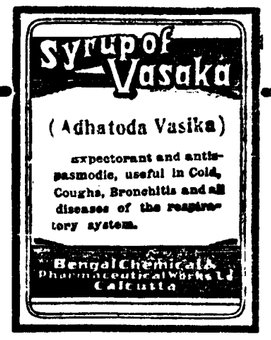
610-14—Crawford B & Co. The Vaccum Oil Co. v. The Right Hon'ble The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

823-13—Matu J & M Alimahomed Fakirchand & ors v. Fokirmahomed Haji Abdul Latiff & ors S M B & Co.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co. a firm & anr Madh K & G Mirza M & M.

341-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AFFILIATED

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held on Saturday afternoon in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University, Sir John Heaton, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha, Mr. B. V. Mehta and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy were elected members of the Board of Accounts for the ensuing year.

Consideration was given to an application from the Principal, Government College of Commerce, Bombay, forwarded through the Director of Public Instruction, for the permanent affiliation of the College for the purposes of the examinations for the Bachelor of Commerce degree.

The Senate had before them in connection with this item, a report made by a committee of the Syndicate to conduct the inquiry prescribed by the Indian Universities Act. The report has already been published. In it the committee stated:—"The general impression made upon us by our visit to this College was that the College had entered on its work with very high ideals, that the Principal was resolved to see them realised and was associated in this task with a staff which was in thorough sympathy with them. The fitting conclusion of our report is the proposal with which we close, that the syndicate should recommend the Senate to grant to this College the affiliation for which it has applied."

As recommended by the Syndicate, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan moved, "That the Government College of Commerce, Bombay, be permanently affiliated to the University in the faculty of arts for the purposes of the examinations for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce with retrospective effect from the date of expiry of its provisional affiliation." Dr. Mackichan said that those of them who had read the report must have seen that the committee appointed by the syndicate to conduct the inquiry had found everything in absolute working order so far as the present circumstances regarding the building and other college equipments were concerned. They were convinced that when the whole staff was provided for, the college would be able to instruct as proficiently as to meet the requirements of a college of commerce. The main appointment that remained to be made was that of a Professor of Economics, who was to come out from Home. When that gentleman arrived, there would be in the city a fully equipped college of commerce under the able direction of its present principal, Mr. Antey, and he was sure that the college would maintain the reputation of the University as any other college under it did.

Dr. Sorab Nariman seconded the proposition, which was carried.

NEW MEDICAL DEGREE PROPOSAL DEFEATED.

The Senate then considered a proposal to institute a new degree in the faculty of medicine to be designated "Master of Obstetrics." Dr. A. G. Viegas moved.—That a new degree, to be designated "Master of Obstetrics" be instituted in the faculty of Medicine, and that it be conferred on candidates who pass the midwifery branch of the present M. D. examination."

Before speaking on his resolution, Dr. Viegas offered in the name of the Senate their heartiest congratulations to the Vice-Chancellor for the high distinction of Knighthood having been confered upon him. He assured the Vice-Chancellor that this honour had given great satisfaction to them, and had been received with universal appreciation by the people of this Presidency.

In support of his proposition, Dr. Viegas said that at the very outset he wished to make clear that his proposition did not aim at any innovation in this University nor did he ask the Senate to pass a new course of studies. His object was to see that with the progress of the times and the spread of education, a sharp demarcation should be made in the various departments of medical knowledge. He recounted various cases to show how since its foundation in 1857 this University had moved with the times and had created special degrees to recognise specialisation. The Calcutta University had instituted the degree of "M. O." about four years ago, and the Universities of Belfast and Dublin and the National University of Ireland also conferred that degree. It might be said that they had as their model the London University, but they had parted with the London University in 1913 when they instituted a new degree for State medicine. It was furthermore true that the London University granted the degree of M. D. in midwifery, but it also included in its subjects mental diseases and pathology. These subjects they had not, because they had not, he was sorry to say, a single teacher in this Presidency to teach these subjects.

Dr. Nariman.—There is one.

Dr. Viegas said that he was glad to hear that there was one gentleman who could teach these two subjects, but he would be sorry for the University when a day arrived when there was only one who would act as a teacher and an examiner both.

Continuing, Dr. Viegas said that in the minds of the public M. D. was associated with medicine proper, and they must therefore make some distinction.

Dr. E. Moses, in seconding the proposition, said that he wished to add only one argument to those of Dr. Viegas, and it was this that in the London University for the M. D. examination in midwifery there was a subsidiary subject in medicine proper, which was not the case in Bombay.

In putting the proposal for discussion before the Senate, the Vice-Chancellor thanked Dr. Viegas for the very kind terms in which he had referred to him.

Principal Paranjpye, who started the discussion, opposed the proposition. He apologised for interfering in this matter as a layman but he thought that the University had too many medical degrees. While the ordinary arts graduates were content with only two degrees, the medical graduates had five or six degrees. They were not content with two letters, but they affixed four letters or more after their names. He thought that this was not a mark of elevation, for after all the public judged by the real qualifications of the man, even if he had specialised in one subject or the other. Then if they instituted this degree, hyper-critical people will begin to doubt whether M. O. meant master of obstetrics or master of opthalmology. He thought that one degree in a faculty was quite enough. He protested against the institution of any additional degrees.

Dr. J. J. Mody agreed with Principal Paranjpye and thought that Dr. Viegas' proposal would be served if after the letters M. D. were put in a bracket the name of the subject in which the candidate had specialised.

Dr. T. B. Nariman said that the Faculty of Medicine were opposed to this proposal, as midwifery required knowledge of women's and children's diseases, which work was part of a physician's duty and a general knowledge of medicine was threfore necessary.

Dr. Viegas having replied the proposition was put to the vote and lost.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

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IRON INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

A WIDE FIELD FOR DEVELOPMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

The Calcutta Trades Association and the Indian Mining Association are following the example of the Caledonian Society in having no annual dinners this season.

An address by Colonel F. T. Agabeg was read at the annual meeting of the Mining and Geological Institute of India here yesterday. In regard to the iron industry Colonel Agabeg found that the output of iron ore in India had been practically stationary for many years at the insignificant average of about 80,000 tons per annum, while the value of the annual import of manufactured iron and steel had averaged nearly sixteen million pounds. Similar conditions, the address continued, prevailed until the year 1911 when the average output was almost quadrupled owing to the increased production by the Tata Iron and Steel Company whose works at Sakchi were brought into operation at the end of that year and are producing iron and steel in considerable quantity including over 25,000 tons of steel rails. In the year 1913 a new discovery of a large body of iron ore has also enabled the Bengal Iron and Steel Company to extend their works at Barakar and Colonel Agabeg thought they had now reason to hope that the iron and steel industry for which India was once famous was in fair way to be once more established in the country. So far therefore as iron is concerned they may fairly claim that there has been solid progress during the past eight years. Clearly, however they had only got their feet so far on the first rung of the ladder and it must be many years before they will have climbed high enough to grasp an appreciable share of the huge sums now paid annually for iron and steel manufactured abroad. The value of the imports of these materials amounted in 1914 to over twenty millions sterling exclusive of cutlery, and with all the raw materials available in India there is a very wide field for the development of the local industry. The paucity of unskilled labour is undoubtedly a serious drawback and it must be long before a suitable class of indigenous operatives can be evolved, but this should be only a question of time.

Mr. H. Hayden was elected President for the ensuing year.

A RAILWAY TICKET INSPECTOR CHARGED,

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT TO A PASSENGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

Greenway, a Travelling Ticket Inspector, East Indian Railway, has been charged by an Indian passenger before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad with causing grievous hurt and dishonest misappropriation. It is alleged that the passenger was overcarried to Kunwar station and while the train was in motion the ticket inspector demanded excess fare. The complainant alleged that the accused, on being told he had no money, hit him and pushed him out of the moving train thereby causing him severe injuries in the knee, chest and other parts of the body. The Inspector also took away his ticket. The Magistrate framed charges and the accused claimed to be tried by a jury as a European British subject. The case has been sent to the District Magistrate for disposal.

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MAHARAJA OF BIKANER ON THE WAR.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHES.

The Maharaja of Bikaner who was on short leave in London in mail week, in the course of a statement to a representative of "The Times" said:—

The Ruling Princes of India deemed it a sacred duty at this momentous crisis to place themselves and all their resources at the absolute disposal of their King-Emperor, and to render service wherever in the opinion of the authorities, it was most needed. Their keen anxiety to do so was enhanced, if possible, by their recognition of the absolute necessity and justice of British participation in the great struggle. The peace, security, and integrity of their States were secured to them by British pledges; and in the united determination of the Sovereign and people of Great Britain and the Dominions to stand by their obligations to Belgium, no matter at what sacrifice, the Ruling Princes saw a yet further guarantee of the maintenance of the integrity of their own States.

The moment it was clear that Britain must fight, he wrote to the Viceroy offering both the Camel Corps and the Sadul Light Infantry for immediate service, and proposing to enrol and equip 25,000 of his subjects as a special emergency Imperial Service Contingent. He reminded Lord Hardinge that his ancestor, Maharaja Sirdar Singh, rendered similar service in the Mutiny. The Government of India have not found it necessary to accept the offer, but the Viceroy has intimated that it will be gratefully borne in mind for future consideration, and has approved the supplementary proposal of his Highness to increase his armed forces temporary by 3,000 men to garrison the outlying districts of the State. The Maharaja said that the Ruling Chiefs had noted with satisfaction the kind expressions of public opinion in this country evoked by their gifts of contingents, *materiel* and money. He particularly regretted that his friend the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior, whose gifts had been so abundant, and who was so keen a student of military strategy, was prevented by the state of his health from a personal share in the campaign.

PRUSSIAN BARBARITY.

His Highness went on to say that even 14 years ago, when he first came into contact with German methods of warfare, he was pained and astonished to note their ruthlessness. On one occasion, after the capture of Pekin, he heard a German officer gloatingly tell a group of British Staff officers that he had raided some villages that day and had killed every Boxer he could find. Asked how he identified the Boxers, he replied that he searched every man to be found, and shot anyone who had on his clothing or about his person anything coloured red, taking that to be sufficient evidence of identity with the revolutionary movement! The Maharaja said that in the last few weeks he had seen heartrending evidence that in the intervening years, the German devotion to military "frightfulness" had not become less terrible. All classes of the people in India had been greatly shocked by the authenticated stories of German barbarity, and this had quickened their intense longing for the victory of Britain and her Allies.

Of India's loyalty, however, he had never had a moment's doubt. The Viceroy had judged rightly in informing the Home authorities that a large proportion of the Army could safely be sent out of India for the purposes of the war. To the tranquillity of the country, Lord Hardinge's own wise and sympathetic policy had materially contributed. His Excellency's identification of himself with Indian sentiment on the South African Indian question, in his famous Madras speech, and his settlement of the controversy arising from the Cawnpore mosque case, were now bearing fruit. In expressing his gratification that the Indian Moslems have not been moved from their loyalty by "Turkey's suicidal action," as he termed it, his Highness paid tribute to the great Imperial services since the outbreak of the war of his friend the Aga Khan, the trusted leader of the community.

LIFE IN THE TRENCHIES.

The King's visit to the front, where the Maharaja had the honour of being in attendance, he described as having a most heartening effect upon the troops. It was especially appreciated by the Indians, for his Majesty had secured great personal popularity in India for his keen practical interest in her welfare.

Belonging as he did to a martial race and trained to arms under the conditions which prevailed up to the beginning of the present century, the Maharajah confessed that he found up-to-date warfare as waged in Flanders depressing in its monotony. It was exasperating to have so little opportunity of seeing the enemy. In his own case, he now had the privilege of serving on the staff of Sir John French as an extra A.D.C. No praise could be too high for both the British and Indian troops in cheerfully standing hour by hour in the trenches, often knee-deep in water, and subject to every conceivable discomfort. The Indian soldiers accustomed to operations in mountainous regions, such as the North-West Frontier, and other interesting country, had quickly adapted themselves to these trying and novel conditions. He was proud to know that on all sides the heartiest admiration had been expressed of their indomitable courage, intrepidity, and resource.

The case of Lalla Thakur Datta vs. Diwan Mangal Sen, Managing Director of the Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, has been transferred to the Court of the District Magistrate of Lahore.

HERR DERNBURG'S NEW IDEA.

HOW TO END THE WAR.

Herr Dernburg, the Kaiser's extraordinary German-American Ambassador, amazed a large audience at the Republican Club on January 9, by pr pounding a grand new theory for ending the war, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

His theory was based on the speaker's overwhelming sense of the sufferings he declares the Americans are undergoing at the hands of the British Fleet, and it was eunnciated as a sequel to an oration by Dr. Henry MacCracken, a former Chancellor of New York University, one of the two or three representatives of the American universities who have been persuaded to take a lenient view of Germany's barbarism.

Dr. MacCracken advocated that the present war should be declared a "drawn game," a proposition which excited Herr Dernburg's warm approval.

Herr Dernburg drew a harrowing picture of the havoc wrought to American commerce by the exercise of the British of their right of search of neutral ships, and after "diplomatically" warning the United States of the growing feeling of resentment in Germany against America for her condemnation of the Kaiser's policy, he proceeded deliciously as follows: "The whole fight and all the fight is on one side for the absolute dominion of the seven seas. On the other side it is for the free sea, the traditional 'mare liberum.'

"A FREE SEA."

"A free sea will mean a cessation of the war danger and the stopping of world wars. The sea is free to all. It belongs to no nation in particular, neither to the British nor Germans nor Americans. The rights of contiguous nations cease with the territorial line of three miles from low tide. Any domination exercised beyond that line is a breach and infringement of the rights of others.

"To prevent wars in future we must establish that the free seas shall be plied exclusively by the merchant marine of all nations. Within their territory peoples have a right to take such measures as they may deem necessary for their defence, but the sending of troops and war machines into the territory of others or into the neutralised parts of the world must be declared a 'casus belli.'

"Another alternative would be to forbid the high seas to the men-of war of any nation whatsoever, to relegate them to territorial waters, and permit only such small cruisers as are necessary to avoid privateering. If this be done the world as it is divided now would come to a permanent peace."

The rest of Herr Dernburg's speech consisted of an elaborate denial that Great Britain could succeed in starving out Germany. Science, he said, would prevent the consummation of this object. It had replaced American petrol with benzol, and instead of copper it was "trying" a great many alloys of other metals. These admissions by Herr Dernburg are considered as most significient.

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To-day commences the second week of our Stock-taking Sale and after a most successful first week we now have room to turn out further stocks which must be cleared before the close of our Financial year.

HUNDREDS OF BARGAINS marked at extremely low prices for the SECOND WEEK.

EXAMPLES OF THE BARGAINS FOR TO-DAY.

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FOR SMART SKIRTS. YARD.

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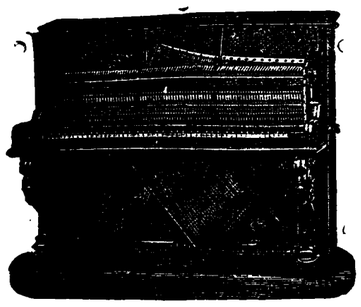

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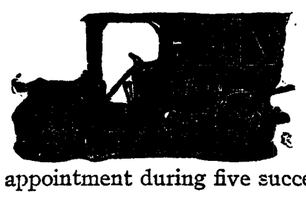

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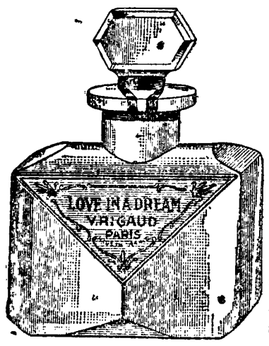

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Lavender Water—With musk. Made of best Alps lavender and genuine Tonkin. Always the best. See white label and sprinkler and the guarantee of the .

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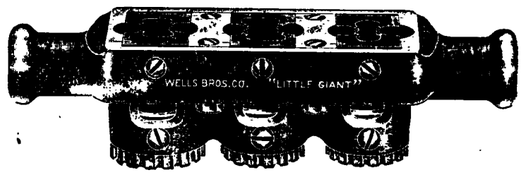

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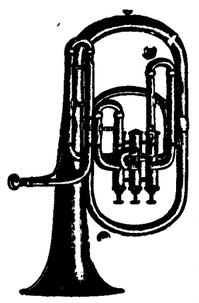

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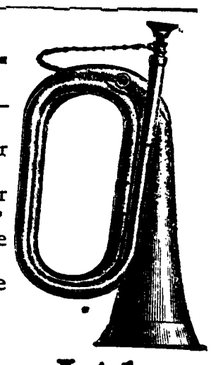

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